YOU CAN GET

☞ 10 Years' Old **P & O** Whisky ☜

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,015—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th Aug.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th „
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th „
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4838	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 950.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,020.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

SUPPLY
ENGLISH DRUGS.
OF GUARANTEED PURITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE AND
ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH
RAILWAY HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 0
Do. of 8 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS :
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLES
Complete in every respect.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." The Postal receipt for the money order must be posted together with the letter (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3, Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 $^7/_8$ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 $^3/_8$ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,
H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY HINDOO ORPHANAGE,

Started by SETH RUTONSEY MOOLEE, J. P. and SETH VIRJEE VALJEE,

THE MORBI ARYASUBODH THEATRICAL COMPANY

Will perform

ON FRIDAY, the 17th Inst., at 9 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

THE POPULAR PLAY OF

CHANDRAHASA.

(The adoptation of Shakspears "Winters Tale.")

Tickets can be had at Messrs. RUTONSEY DEUSO & O., Appolo Street, Fort.

	Rs.
Orchestra, Special	10
Dress Circle	5
First Class	4
Second Class	2
Third Class	1

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MOTIRAM DEWJEE and PITAMBER DEWJEE, Executors of the last Will of GIRDHUR NATHOO, deceased, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such clams, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Jugjeewan Keeka Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62 2-9 square yards, registered under Collector's Old No. 181. New No. 7496, Old Survey No. 2009, and New Survey No. 680, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5899, and Street Nos. 293, 295, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Halalcore's passage, on or towards the West by the Jugjeewan Keeka Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Jetha Keshowji but now of Vijlibai, wife of Bhunsali Jeewandas Gokuldas, and on or towards the South by the house of Tikayet Shri Girdhari Maharaj—Dated this 1[illegible]th day of August, 1900.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No 1. Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business;—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who reire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1. Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-10 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900,

2nd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business.—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1900. Agents.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who are retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRASFER BOOKS will be closed from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business;—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, Cushions, Silk Elastic Goods, Sponge Bags, Ice Bags and India Rubber Goods of every description in stock at THOMSON & TAYLOR.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.—First Class TIFFINS and DINNERS can be obtained at the CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE, 47, Waudby Road, on the above occasion, Names being registered. Apply to the MANAGER.

LONDON candlestick, a most useful little Novelty, of Best English Manufacture, for only Ans. 9, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESS MANAGER WANTED for a Press in Calcutta, to take over Proprietorship on Easy terms. Must have had European training and good references. Apply "Printing," care of Manager of this office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT. Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO LET.—Furnished, a Very desirable upper storied BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill, well known as Surgeon Lieut.-Col, T. S. Weir's Bungalow. It commands a charming view of the sea, has a Drawing Dining and three Bedrooms, Very large Verandah and a large Compound laid out with beautiful Garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

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THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

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Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH" ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHENDI BAZAAR, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1900, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereinafter described, by order of the owner and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser thereof, Mr. Sunderdas Cursondas Vallabhdas.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 987 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 272, new No. 7573, old Survey No. 1480 and new Survey No. 4508, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 8006, 8007, 8069—Street Nos. 23 and 25 to 29, 384 to 394, and 30 to 43, all which premises are situated at and on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, at Bhendy Bazaar, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, on or towards the west by the property of Ahmed Nanoobhoy, on or towards the north by Pirbhoy Dharamsey Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Syed Alli Kamalsha, and were formerly in the occupation of Pandurang Krishnajee and his tenants, and are now in that of the said vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the vendor, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 64 of 1897.

Balaram Bhaskerji; 2, Gajanan Balaram, a minor by his next friend, the said Balaram Bhaskerji .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ramchandra Bhaskerji; 2, Radhabai, widow of Shrikrishna Bhaskerji; 3, Shamrao Sitaram; 4, Anandrao Sitaram; 5, Savitribai, widow of Sitaram Bhaskerji .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, the following immoveable property will be sold on the premises by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m.

All the estate and interests of the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khatter Gully, near Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Municipal No 20, bounded on the north by a sweeper's gully, on the south by a passage beyond which is Khatter Gully, on the west by the house of Purshotam Trimback, and on the east by the house of the widow of the late Sadanand Bhasker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs, Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Mr. Vithaldass Ramdass and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Trioumdass Ramdass and also on account and at the risk of the guarantors Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Lalljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Ghella, Gopaljee Kallianjee, Meghjee Hunsraj and Jewan Ramjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the transferees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of April 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 835 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 117 and 650, new Nos. 919 and 934, old Survey Nos. 94 and 95, new Survey Nos. 457 and 467 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the property on the north and east of the property under description under No. 33-42, together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's Oart, situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Trioumdass Ramdass and Vithaldass Ramdass, on the west by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the north by a common passage leading to the said property, on the east from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south by the property of Narotumdass Jamnadass, and which said premises are delineated with a red colour boundary line on the plan annexed to the reconveyance dated the 7th August 1895, from the mortgagees to the mortgagors and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the transferees of the mortgage, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th intant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and Coloured piece goods &c., &c.

On account of the concerned,—

11 Copies of Wright's Australia, India and China trade, dictionary, &c,
1 cottage piano by Soundy, & Co.
1 small size billiard table with balls and cues,
4 pairs built doors curtians and a lot of household furniture, bicyle rubber tyres, pump, etc.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 strong built dog cart in good order,
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager, Abdulali Karimjee, and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the second mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of June, 1898, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcels of garden and hilly fazendari ground situate, lying and being on the Worlee Hill, on the south side of the Worlee Road, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 61,819 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a road leading from Mahaluxmi to Worlee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Gopal Keroji and Gowroji and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivji, on or towards the north partly by the Worlee Temple and partly by the property of Ramchander Hubbaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas and Narotamdas Madhowdas, partly by the property of Damodhar Ballaji, partly by the property of Gowroji, partly by the property of Baloo Mistry, partly by the property of Manock Moroba, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, for the said mortgagee, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, on account and risk of the concerned 215 baskets of tamarined mark 26 and 215 baskets tamarined mark 67 ex Chakradharpur to Wari Bunder invoice Nos. 8 and 9 of 14th and 15th May, 1900, consigned to one Jadhavjee Sironjee are lying at Wari Bunder unclaimed sundries, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OLD COINS, RINGS, WATCHES AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsi gentleman—

1 lot old gold, silver, and copper assorted coins, gold repeater watch, silver and metal watches, old mine ruby, emerelled and diamond, rings of faultless purity and excellant brilliancy, very valuable old woolen Casamere shawls, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 noon to 4-30 p.m.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3731 (1), 3731 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E-Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following day, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street. Fort, a large quantity of fancy toys of various descriptions, lady's companion, dressing bag, dressing case, stationery boxes, albums, fancy glass table ornaments, plated ware, Japanese ware, &c.

The goods are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, on the Ground floor of the Sirdar's Mansions, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

A large quantity of oilman stores, provisions in tins and bottles, assorted sweets, bottles of claret and ale, fancy paper boxes, decorations for cakes, pastry, room stores, &c.

The property will be on view from TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, opposite the Crawford Market, the stock in trade of a furniture merchant, consisting of single and double almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, set of sofas and chairs, chiffoncers, cabinets, clothes press, chest of drawer, hatstand, teapoys, easy and light chairs, iron and brass bed steads, rubber tyres perambulators, wire mattresses, zinc bath tubs, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture, glassware, revolving top large size office table, English built vis-a-vis by E. Kesterton, double seated brougham, powerful bay and chestnut waler horses going in harness, double and single harness, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, valuable books, gent's Premier bicycle, mathematical instrument cases, opera glasses, choice plants in tubs and pots, pigeons, &c. the property of the late J. W. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN WORSTED COATINGS, VENETIAN SERGE, SUITING, FLANNELS, AND FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs' CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen and cotton cloth just landed, ex. s. s. Peninsular, consisting of—

Fancy cotton shirtings, woollen silk flowered dress goods, all wool superior black and blue venetian cloth, diagonal blue water proof serge, fancy silk worsted, coloured home spun and twisted coatings coloured woollen venetians, blue black venetian coatings, fancy striped cashmere, blue military serge, all wool suiting, flannels, fancy tweeds, &c,

The pieces which are from 3 to 13 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No, 2, Grants Building, Lower Coloba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, &c. the property of H. S. COPE, Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1900, at 4 30 p.m, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgages and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy Powvalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1899:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,715 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 155, New Nos, 13660 and, 13 old survey No. and new survey No., together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos, 2140 and 2134 and Street No, 87 (1) (2) and (3), and all which premises are situated at and on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, at Bombay, in the registration Sub District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khimraj Shricrustea, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Manekji Sorabji Powvala, and partly by the property of Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D, Shroff, Attorney to the Martgagees, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE, MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

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WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected.

New and Largely REDUCED PREMIUMS.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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WANTED.

ON the Temporary Establishment, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, (Public Works Department) at Karachi, a skilled DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, up in strains, and of Departmental experience. The employment will be practically permanent during health and good behaviour. Apply as above, stating age and salary required, and submitting copies of recent testimonials with reference for character.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ [illegible]
Reserve Fund	$ [illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco. Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur. Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .... Plaintiff,

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant therein, in all that piece or parce or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6·9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
26th July, 1900. Agents.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
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5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819.
VERY SCARCE.
(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED; Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £126).
4. SIR CHARLES D'OYLY'S INDIAN SPORTS with 17 Lithographs, of Pig-sticking and other Indian sports, together with the Feathered Game of Hindostan, Oriental ornithology and Behar Amateur Lithographic scrap book. EXTREMELY RARE. The four works are bound in 2 vols. Price on application.
5. INDIAN ANTIQUARY—22 vols. 4to from 1872-1893. Price on application.
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All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

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And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS,"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 5h. 41m, Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-11m., 9-18s. Low water, 7-52m., 8-18s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 5-45 p. m.
Cricket Match between Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College in the Tournament for the Northcote Challenge Shield, open for Competition to all the Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,120, of these 320 were new admissions, consisting of 157 males, 80 females and 83 children. The average daily attendance was 43·07.

A SPECIAL INTERPRETER.—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, has placed the services of Mr. Baba Luxmon, Interpreter, High Court, temporarily at the disposal of the High Court, Allahabad, in connection with an important commission of enquiry. It will be remembered that Mr. Baba was specially appointed in the same capacity to serve the Crawford Commission some years ago.

OPIUM-POISONING.—Mongibai Liladhur, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, died yesterday morning from opium-poisoning, opium having been apparently self-administered. The deceased resided at Argyle Road. Last night when she retired to rest, she appeared to be in her usual spirits. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, she was found to be breathing very heavily and unconscious. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, and it was pronounced to be a case of opium-poisoning. She never came to herself again and died at 6 o'clock. Sheada, a Hindoo Mahar, aged about twenty-five years, was, on Monday night, found lying unconscious by the police, at Ballard Pier, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the man was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the hospital about an hour after admission.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.—On Monday last, a Hindu woman, named Yemnabai, aged eighteen years, who resides at Worlee, was drawing water from a well close by her hut, when her foot slipped and she fell in, the well having no parapet wall round it. Her husband, Dhakoo Amroota, who was seated outside the hut, on hearing the splash, at once ran to the well, and although he did not know how to swim, he jumped in after her. The woman by this time rose to the surface of the water, and at once clutched her husband's hands, with the result that both went down again. In the meantime one Gunpat Mathara, a Maratha, aged twenty-five years, who resides in the same chawl, appeared on the scene, and on the man and woman coming up to the surface of the water for a second time, he jumped in and kept them up, until one Tookaram Daji came up, and assisted them out of the well. Superintendent Stanford has recommended Gunpat for a reward.

BHOWNUGGER NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The Narel Purnima Fair was held at Bhownugger yesterday, as usual. The Hindoos were attired in their holiday dress and early in the morning were noticed wending their way towards the seashore to perform ablutions. Towards evening a train of carriages was seen driving towards the sea to make offering of cocoanuts. This time the fair was not so attractive, owing to the Sowari, which did not come off owing to the death in the Royal family. It has been raining still at Bhownugger with intermission and in consequence the bajree and jawari crops stand in danger of perishing, however wheat and gram crops will be abundant, and so will grass. There are very extensive breaches on the Porbander section, hence the train does not go beyond Wausgalia, where the rainfall is unprecedented. At Bhownugger the rain fell so heavily that 3 inches and 66 cents. were measured within two hours on the 5th instant.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.—Lalbee, a Mahomedan woman, who resides in a chawl, at Haines Road, and in front of which she keeps a grocery shop, reported to the police that, during her absence, her place was broken into and ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 796-8 were stolen. Complainant stated that she locked up her premises on the 10th instant and went to Deckni Street, to be present at the marriage of her nephew. When she returned, at 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, she discovered that her rooms had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing a wooden bar of the window at the back of the chawl, and ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 726-8, carried away. The police at once instituted an inquiry and found the complaint to be false, and recovered the ornaments from one Maganlal Jewraji, to whom they had been made over by complainant previously. The woman has been involved in debt and to avoid being harassed by creditors, she planned the above case of house-breaking and theft. A process has been issued against Lalbee for making a false complaint.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—Nasir Haji Mowji, a merchant, who resides on the second floor of a house, at Chamerwada Cross Lane, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday night his place was broken open and currency notes, cash, a metal watch, a set of gold buttons and silver ornaments, in all collectively valued at Rs. 870 were stolen. The complainant stated that he returned home at 11-30 p.m. that day and, having closed the front door and windows, retired to rest. He happened to awake about 3 o'clock on the following morning and noticed the front door and two of the front windows open and the standing lamp lying near the safe. Complainant took down his coat and found the watch, buttons and key of the safe missing therefrom. On going to the safe he found it open and, on making an examination of its contents, discovered currency notes—one for Rs. 500, two for Rs. 100 each and three for Rs. 10 each—and silver ornaments had been abstracted. The key was in the lock of the safe. The thief seemed to have effected an entrance through the window, which can be reached from a small balcony outside the front door, by stepping from the cornice of the balcony to the cornice below the front window.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Company, prosecuted H. Cook and H. G. Blunt for defrauding the Company by travelling without tickets. The case for the prosecution was that, on the night of the 20th April last, the accused entered the platform of the Victoria Terminus Station, informing the ticket collectors at the entrance that they did not intend to travel by the train. But at the time the train started they jumped into a second class compartment, and Mr. Lewis, who was watching their proceedings, got into the next compartment. At the Byculla station the parties alighted and Mr. Lewis instructed the ticket collector there to examine their tickets. The accused instead of proceeding to the exit gate attempted to pass out through the luggage parcel office. The ticket collector followed them up and they told him that they had seen the station-master and "it was all right." The first accused stated in his defence that he had entered the train under the impression that a friend of theirs had bought tickets for them. The second accused said that he was given to understand that no ticket was sold for a mail train to Byculla. They were never asked to buy any ticket. The magistrate convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 15 each.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th and 12th Competitions took place at Ghat Cooper on Friday morning last (being a public holiday). The wet weather no doubt prevented many from attending, no rain fell however during the shooting, although the wind was very boisterous, telling with considerable effect against good scores, particularly at the longer distance. Members who have not yet entered for the aggregates are reminded that there is still time. They should commence with the next shoot at 200 and 300 yards which will take place on Saturday morning next.

11TH COMPETITION—700 YARDS.

Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bombay Vol Rifles	26	A
Gunner O M P Clyne Bombay Vol Artillery	25	B
Sergt Major J H Downing Bombay Vol Rifles	25	C
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Volunteers	22	
Major T M English Bombay Vol Rifles	21	
Sergt S F Pearcey do	19	
Vol T Race do	18	
Cr Sergt E W Thomas do	16	
Corpl M Veevers do	16	
Cyclist H C Clark do	2	

A Handicapped 2 Points Winner of Spoon. B Handicapped 4 Points. C Handicapped 2 Points.

12TH COMPETITION—800 YARDS.

Major T M English Bombay Vol Rifles	23	A
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	19	
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Volunteers	17	
Vol T Race Bombay Vol Rifles	17	
Sergt Major J H Downing Bombay Vol Rifles	15	
Gunner O M P Clyne Bombay Vol Artillery	11	
Corpl M Veevers Bombay Vol Rifles	11	
Lce Sergt W Walmsley do	9	
Sergt S F Pearcey do	8	
Cyclist H C Clark do	3	

A Handicapped 4 Points Winner of Spoon.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

POLICE TORTURE TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA RAMSAVANT.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgam, who, in April last, convicted the accused of three charges, namely, being a public servant (a police constable,) taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, section 161; of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession, Section 330; and of wrongful confinement for the above purposes, Section 348 of the Penal Code. Accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for first offence; three years for second; and one year for third offence, being five years in all, to run consecutively. Mr. Robertson, with Rao Bahadur Ghaneshann, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked the facts of the case for the prosecution were that, on Saturday the 14th October last, the accused sent for the complainant in connection with a supposed theft said to have been committed in the house of a woman named Bhimi, in which the complainant Annabhat also resided. Having got the latter to the chowdi about 10 p.m., the accused said he was sure complainant knew more than he had chosen to tell, and further insisted that he should name a particular man. Annabhat protested that he had already informed the chief constable of every thing within his knowledge in connection with the theft. Then the torturing began. Accused took complainant into a room called the Naik's room, in which the naik was sleeping, bound his arms, hung him up to the ceiling, and so forth. Mr. Beaman said it was not necessary to go into all the details of the maltreatment, which was not, happily, of a very brutal character. Ultimately it was carried so far that the victim had a motion, and the prisoner probably became afraid. One of the witnesses was asked to bring water; and for the time being the torture ended. It was renewed, it appeared, though not with much severity; and ultimately the accused told complainant who was now thoroughly alarmed, that if he would pay him a sum of money, he would be allowed to go free of any further molestation. Mr. Beaman observed from the nature of the ill treatment, and from the fact that the theft case had already been enquired into by the chief constable, that he thought the accused's motive from the first had been to extort money. After some haggling the complainant agreed to pay Rs. 20; and he raised the money by pledging his rings. He paid Rs. 20 to the accused, and was then told that he might go, and that nothing more would be done to him. That was the story for the prosecution; and Mr. Beaman thought it was amply and fully proved in every detail. The fact that complainant did raise money on his rings was proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and it was equally true that he raised the money to pay the prisoner, and that he did pay him. The defence was that one Pandurang, the orderly of the Inspector, desired to have the woman Bhimi and requested accused to obtain her for him; that the accused refused; and that as a consequence Pandurang started the case against him, and that it was absolutely false. The Sessions Judge was of a different opinion. Would any man, it was asked, deliberately commit such offences before a number of witnesses? The answer to this, Mr. Beaman thought, was not far to seek. Every experienced judge, he said, knew that torture was the commonest adjunct of every police investigation. It was impossible to check it so long as the police hung together and supported each other. The consciousness of long immunity begot rashness. Prisoner knew that his powerful protector, the chief constable was close by; he had no reason to suppose that more fuss would be made over what seemed to him an ordinary everyday incident of his work than over innumerable like cases. He did not intend to hurt the complainant severely; and in point of fact, he did not. His main idea was to frighten him into parting with money. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused on all counts and sentenced him to an aggregate term of five years' imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, confirmed the conviction of the accused; but reduced the sentence under section 161 to six months' rigorous imprisonment; that under section 330, to two years; and that under section 348, to six months. The sentences to run consecutively, so that they will amount to three years' rigorous imprisonment in all.

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay, charged Jallaludin Hooseni, proprietor and publisher of a weekly Persian newspaper, called "Hablul Matin," and printed at Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussen Khan, solicitor, for the accused.

Mr. Hamilton stated that considerable evidence had been recorded in the case, and it had been last stood over for production of evidence from Calcutta. But his difficulty in the matter was that Raja Sir Surendernath Tagore, who was one of the two witnesses, whom his client intended to call, was exempted by Government from appearance in any Court. Under the circumstances he wished to take the advice of the Court as to how they should proceed in the matter. Some of the witnesses for the defence had been examined, and he thought that it would facilitate matters if the evidence already recorded be considered as taken on commission, and the Court should make a further order for the examination of these two witnesses on commission.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he would oppose any application for the issue of a commission. Mr. Slater and the High Court had refused similar applications. The learned counsel suggested that the hearing of the case might be postponed until the return of Mr. Slater from leave.

His Worship remarked that it would be much better if counsel on both sides agreed to take a short adjournment and in the meantime decide upon the best course of procedure.

This was agreed to, and the case was adjourned till the 31st instant.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The mortality of the city still stands high, the total during the week ending August 9 being 657, as against 608 of the previous week. The increase is most probably due to the prevalence of cholera in the city. Of the total 205 deaths were attributed to the refugees in the town. 321 persons died from fever, 123 from starvation, 46 from cholera, 14 from stomach complaints, 21 from respiratory diseases and the rest from other causes. The last two days there has been a break in the rains, which was badly wanted by the cultivators. We have no more than 8 inches and 14 cents and since I last wrote to you, there was no appreciable fall of rain.

A few days ago a meeting of the Guzerat College Board was held in the Collector's bungalow to consider the application of the Rev. Dr. E. T. Davies, the Principal of the Guzerat College. As the term of service of Dr. Davies was expiring he asked the members of the Board to increase his salary from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month, to guarantee ten years' further service and to grant him two years' furlough within that period. The members present were: Messrs. Gibb, Fry, Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, Edalji Dorabji Talati, Chimanlal Nagindas, Mulchand Asharam, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai. The president postponed the meeting owing to the absence of some other members of the Board and the votes taken being equal.—The case of the Guzerat Friendly Society, in which Mr. Vrijlal Vijbhukand was charged with cheating under Sec. 420 of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of the false prospectuses, that were published by the secretary, was finally heard before the City Magistrate, on Thursday last. The allegation of the prosecution was that by the issue of the false prospectuses and notices the people were induced to enlist themselves as members of the Society, which would not have been the case had they been true and exact in their terms. The public were thereupon deceived and the complainant to the sum of Rs. 23-6-0. These were the facts before the Court in this case. Mr. M. P. Modi, bar-at-law, who appeared for the accused showed, that the interests of the members were sufficiently protected by the clauses that were to be found in the memorandum book of the Society, properly speaking they were saving clauses, which would not deceive a person, who wished to be a member of the Society. Mr. Motilal Jivanlal, L. L B, appeared for the complainant. The Court gave its decision on Saturday last, by declaring the accused not guilty no sufficient grounds having been shown to frame a charge against the Secretary. The accused was accordingly discharged.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BHATTIA BRIDES FROM HARDWAR.

THE minds of the members of the Bhattia community, whether of the orthodox or reform sections, have been greatly exercised for some time past over an important question, intimately associated with the social fabric of the community, whether some 150 brides, whom Bombay Bhattias went and married at Hardwar, are of real Bhattia descent or not. The question engrossed the attention of the entire community and was the foremost topic of every-day conversation and warm discussion at private and social gatherings. On the 24th June last, matters having well nigh reached a crisis, a meeting of Bhattias was held at the new mahajanwady, under the presidency of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal when it was resolved that a commission of Bhattia gentlemen of position and influence should be sent to Hardwar to enquire and determine whether the brides above-mentioned were really of Bhattia descent or not. A committee of shettias was appointed to make arrangements in connection with the commission, and with a view to lay a report before the community as to the proceedings of the shettias in the matter, a public meeting of Bhatias was held on Sunday last at the old mahajanwady, on the Kalbadevi Road. The meeting was called in the names of Mr. Chatturbhooj Morarjee, secretary of the Cutchee Bhattia Mahajan Committee, and of Mr. Bhimjee Jairam Naranjee, the secretary of the Halai Bhattia Mahajan Committee, and about 1,500 members of the community were present. At the request of Mr. Chatturbhooj Morarjee, the Commissioner of Police had provided a strong body of police to preserve order on the occasion. The assembly was held on the first storey of the old mahajanwady, which has been considerably improved, and afforded ample accommodation. Speculation was rife for some days as to whether the deliberations of the meeting would end in peace or in tumult and confusion. Efforts, which proved unsuccessful, were made by several persons to bring matters to a happy termination. At last Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey undertook the difficult task, and with the help of other members of the community, has succeeded in achieving it; and has thereby entitled himself to the thanks of the entire community. Mr. Vithaldas enlisted the sympathetic co-operation of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, Rao Saheb Purshotam Oodhowjee, etc., and late on Saturday night last, his efforts were crowned with success. Mr. Chatturbhooj Morarjee, the influential secretary of the Cutchee Bhattia Mahajan Committee, fell in with the views of the peace-makers and approved of their proposals at preserving harmony and good feeling in the community.

It was arranged that no speech should be indulged in at the meeting held on Sunday, but that the resolutions should be passed in peace and harmony. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and about 400 Bhattia friends met in the early part of the day at the old mahajanwady at Picket Road, and subsequently came over to the meeting at the old mahajanwady, where he was received with continued cheers, the community thus shewing the great regard in which he is held among them for his meritorious exertions in their interest. At the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting, on the motion of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Goverdhandas Sunderji was, amidst the cheers of the assembly, called to the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting. By desire of the chairman, the mehta of the general mahajan read a report on the steps taken by the shettias to further the objects of the commission to Hardwar. The members of the commission were appointed with power to add to their number, and they were requested to make their report within three to six months. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey and Mr. Goculdas for their praiseworthy exertions in bringing peace, good-will, and harmony in the community. A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated in peace and amidst the good-will of all present.

CRICKET.

MR. BHATE'S ELEVEN VS. MR. DESAI'S ELEVEN.

THIS match was played on Sunday last, on the Elphinstone College ground, and resulted in a win for the former by 14 runs. For the former Messrs. Pai, Dev, and Kavi made a good form, having scored 29, 22, and 16 runs respectively, while for the latter Messrs. Gimi and Khansaheb scored 23 and 14 runs respectively.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. VS. BRITISH INDIA APPRENTICES.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the I. P. C. C. by 17 runs. Scores:—

I. P. C. C.

Vaz b Hemingway	2
Pinto b Hemingway	0
Braganza b Pettingal	1
Texeira b Pettingal	1
Pinto b Pettingal	1
D'Costa run out Pettingal	0
Fonseca b Pettingal	5
D'Silva b Pettingal	1
D'Souza b Hemingway	7
Isydio c Hemingway	2
Pinto not out	2
Extras	5
Total	27

B. I. A. C. C.

Boyd b Pinto	2
Macdonald b Texeira	4
Pettingal b Pinto	0
H Rix b Pinto	0
V Rix b Pinto	0
Hemingway b Pinto	0
Roberts b Texeira	0
Barrett not out	0
Oates b Pinto	0
Williams b Pinto	0
Wynne run out Texeira	2
Extras	2
Total	10

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE DAIVADNYA'S XI.

Played on Sunday. Scores:—

DAIVADNYA TEAM.

D M Chonker b Bhandare	5
Y M Pitale b Bhandare	10
S S Powle c Talpade b Baloo	15
W G Shete c Nadkarni b Deshmukh	9
V M Chambhare b Baloo	14
W B Mirker b Baloo	3
D M Pitale c Deshmukh b Baloo	0
V H Dhotre b Baloo	0
B P Kale c Telang b Baloo	1
D S Donwalker, not out	0
V N Kareker b Baloo	0
Extras	1
Total	58

HINDU GYMKHANA.

L S Bhandare b Kale	2
Telang b Kale	0
Dadarker not out	9
Deshmukh c Kale b Chonker	1
Baloo c Shete b Kale	2
Kirtiker c Pitale b Chonker	0
G N Bhandare not out	1
Talpade Date Nadkarni Divekar	Did not bat
Extra	0
Total	15

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL "NURSING" FUND.

THE following donations towards this Fund have been duly received by Messrs. William Watson & Co. per Lieut.-Col. W. Hume Henderson in charge of this Hospital:—

	Rs.
Amount previously received	370
Messrs Mackinnon Mackinzie and Co	100
Messrs George Gahagan and Co	50
Messrs Prior De Soane and Co	50
Total......Rs.	570

SURAT FANCY FAIR FUND.

THE following subscriptions to the Surat Fancy Fair Fund are acknowledged with thanks from:—

	Rs.
Mr Haji Aref Ismail Mochiwadwalla	25
Mr Haji Essuf Esmail	25
Mr Haji Ahmed Ajum	25
Mr Atmaram Ghelabhai	9
Issaffal Heptulla's Sons	25
Salebhai Heptulla's Son	25
Mr Dawoodbhai Abdul Hussen	10
Mr Hormasji N Vakil	100
Through Mr Hormasji N Vakil	310
Mr Nussarwanji Maneckji Gheyara	25
Mr Dharamdas Tribhovandas	25
Mr J W A Weir I C S	100
Mrs A V Weir	14
Mr R B Maukundrai Manirai	15
Through Mr R B Mukunrai Manirai	59
Mr Madhavrao Ganesh Oze	25
Mr Ghelabhai Jagjivandas	20
Mr Madhavlal J Yajnik	5
Mr Fyzoolabhai Heptulla	30
Messrs Varajdas Ichharam Khandvala and Co.	25
Previous Total	6,871
Total	7,768

Gifts in kind acknowledged with thanks from Mr Pestanjee Byramjee Enti, Messrs Cursetjee and Co, Mr Eduljee Aspandiarjee, Team Byram Khoohdad, Mr Hajee Gulam Aref, Messrs. Rustomjee Hormasjee Bana and Co., Mr Adarjee Jiwanjee, Mr Hormasjee Adarjee and Mrs Kinneally.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE FIRST CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT DAMAUN.

FOR a long time a great want has been felt of a charitable dispensary at Damaun, where the poor and destitute could obtain advice and medicine free of charge. On the outbreak of the first plague epidemic in March, 1897, not only the poor could not obtain free medicines but owing to the stringent rules of the British cordon on the Damaun frontier, it became impracticable to obtain medicines from Bombay, or any place in British territory. In this dilemma the people appealed to their leader, the late lamented Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damaunwala, to help them in combating the crisis, whereupon Mr. Damaunwala agreed to provide them with inoculation and ordered medicines from Bombay and employed the late Dr. Antonio Fernandes to attend upon members of his community and to poor men, and Mr. Damaunwala undertook, with the assistance of his cousin Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Burda, to examine, prescribe for and provide medicines to hundreds of plague-stricken persons and to visit some of them at their houses, with the admirable result that fifty per cent. were saved from death during a most virulent epidemic. During the succeeding epidemics, in view that Government had taken steps to employ doctors to treat plague cases, he contented himself with providing the public with inoculation at his own cost and whenever anyone applied to him for medicine he sent him to Dr. Fernandes to be treated on his (Mr. Damaunwala's) account. After the death of Mr. Damaunwala, in December, 1899, his family perpetuated the deceased's several charities and were about on their return from Bombay here to take steps to establish a charitable dispensary, when they learnt that cholera was making havoc among the poor people, whose number was owing to the famine unusually large, and consented to start one at once. Dr. Claudius da Cunha, a L. R. C. P. and a local practitioner having come to know of the family's intention, generously offered his services to act as the physician to the dispensary without remuneration. Accordingly on Monday last a specially rented house on the main road near the market, containing all things required for a dispensary, was, to the great delight of the people of the city, formally declared open by the manager of the family in the presence of Dr. da Cunha as the Charitable Dispensary for the use and benefit of the poor. Some poor persons who were anxiously waiting to take the benefit of the charitable dispensary then stepped in and were treated by the physician of the dispensary, Dr. da Cunha.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut J Macpherson and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 11th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Torkinston, Major Morris, Mr B Cowasjee, Mr A D Patel, Mr S Daniel and 46 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Clyde, 2198 tons, Captain A L Valentine, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Morland, Mr Martin, Mr Edlington, Mr and Mrs Stevenson, Mr Sutif, Mr R A Mant, Major A E Morris, Lieutenant and Mrs Conceicao, Mr Bidwell, Mr Jardine, Mr Ormonde, Mr Mc Queen, Mr J S Breed, Mr P Harrison and Lieutenant Parkington.

NEW BUSREH BAR BUOY.

The Commander of the s s Kilwa writes as follows:—I beg to report that I have laid down a New Busreh Bar Buoy in Lat. 29·49 N and Long. 48·45 E in 12 feet low water prings with No 2 (large cask) buoy bearing N 46 W Mag. distance 5 miles.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receividg Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Byculla	1095	Kedsley			M M & Co
Ileaface	372	Maloney			V Ebram & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson			F M & Co
Kangra	1478	Hirst			M M & Co
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Okhla	3435	McDiarmid			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	Canara	1115	Stebbing	Zanzibar	18-8	M M & Co
C	Clan Forbes	1543	Ody		20-8	F M & Co
E	Orental	3085	Jephson		18-8	P & O Co
F	Mikado	2306	Ward	Hull		F M & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H & J	Grosvenor	516	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
—	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta		H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
„	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Do
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
„	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
—	Godaveri			Repairs		Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	14-8	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Bhownagar	14-8	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	China		H C Joosub
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-8	F Baldovino
4	Bisagno	1503	Maganzini	China	17-8	F Baldovino
5	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	20-8	K N & Co
7	Clyde	4098	Valentine	China	15-8	P & O Co
8	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	13-8	M M & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	3060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Hochheimer	1810	Sasstedt	Karachi	18-8	Glade & Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Dido	2127	Pickering	Rangoon	18-8	M M & Co
14	Pachumba	544	Skinner	Karachi	14-8	M M & Co
15	Pemba	986	Martyr	P Gulf	16-8	M M & Co
16	London Bridge	1935	Chiners	London	30-8	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Valetta	2918	Tillard	London	25-8	P & O S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Canara s	Stebbing	Karachi, Aug 11

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi
	India transport	Plommer	Madras

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, Valentine, for Shanghai
„ R Rubattino, Saporite, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mikado, for Hull, &c
„ Hoseinee, for Zanzibar, Mauritius, &c

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

1 E Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Queen's Statue at 5 45 a.m. on Saturday next the 18th Instant for a march out, and will be joined by the Byculla Members at the Vellards at 6 10 a. m. Dress—Drill Order without Arms Members not in possession of Uniform will parade in plain clothes.

2 No 4789 Volunteer R H Walke is transferred from C Company to E Company (Cyclists) from this date.

By Order,
R. W. L. Dunlop, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

1 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Company No 141 Gr S W Gordon.

2 Leave of absence for 6 months from 10th instant has been granted to Gr G W Brown.

3 The following member having resigned has been struck of the strength of the Corps;—Gr C H Byrne.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	55	76	57	91	57	93	53	85
Tuesday, 14th August	2	92	2	93	2	84	2	21
Total	58	68	60	84	60	77	56	06
Total fall to Aug. 14th 1899	27	28	28	53	34	34	30	29
Total fall to Aug. 14th 1898	55	15	53	86	54	03	50	55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at he Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	48	39
From 6 a.m. 13th to 6 a.m. 14th August	2	24
Total	50	63

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	148	98
Sunday, 12th August	8	80
Total	157	78

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	62	88
Sunday, 12th August	2	25
Total	65	13
Total up to 12th August, 1899	25	63

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·529	NE	2	100·1	81·9	75	...	8·30	—2·88
Sirsa	29·494	NE	6	99·3	83·1	92	...	1·36	—7·08
Delhi	29·516	E	9	94·7	81·0	81	0·22	8·35	—9·52
Agra	29·448	SE	8	95·0	81·4	76	0·01	7·39	—10·28
Cawnpore	29·477	E	8	92·3	79·1	91	0·22	11·43	...
Allahabad	29·509	E	12	93·1	80·8	[illegible]		12·12	—10·36
Jhansi	29·416	E	6	89·2	78·1	95	0·08	13·37	—10·65
Jacobabad	29·466	ESE	2	106·4	82·0	64	0·65	3·35	+0·96
Karachi	29·492	WNW	14	93·4	85·8	82	..	1·63	—3·35
Jeypore	29·473	NE	7	92·2	77·1	95	0·53	14·10	—2·07
Ajmere	29·468	NE	6	89·9	77·6	89	0·05	10·31	—2·73
Deesa	29·438	W	8	93·1	76·0	93	4·52	18·19	+1·02
Ahmedabad	29·4[illegible]6	NNW	4	91·7	78·6	90	0·65	8·23	—19·21
Bhuj	29·459	WNW	11	91·3	77·9	99	0·88	11·07	+0·94
Jamnagar	29·483	WSW	20	84·5	78·2	96	0·97	17·25	
Rajkot	29·474	W	20	80·60	76·6	98	3·03	25·70	+4·94
Bhownagar Para	29·452	SW	10	87·5	77·3	89	2·40	21·66	+8·57
Veraval									
Neemuch	?	NE	8	85·5	76·5	94	0·15	15·74	—2·36
Indore	29·477	Calm	2	80·8	73·1	98	1·06	20·95	+1·73
Saugor	29·468	SSW	3	84·4	73·1	88	0·10	23·45	—6·25
Jubbulpore	29·499	SSE	6	85·9	71·6	92	0·58	26·18	—12·08
Hoshangabad	29·494	SW	10	83·7	73·2	77	1·26	29·67	—4·26
Khandwa	29·526	SW	13	76·7	73·6	88	1·34	22·73	+4·82
Raipur	29·599	SW	17	81·3	73·1	79	0·02	26·45	—6·10
Nagpur	29·534	SSW	19	78·3	73·1	86	4·73	36·38	+8·43
Amraoti	29·552	SSW	19	76·5	71·8	88	1·66	18·59	—1·67
Akola	29·540	WSW	10	78·0	73·2	82	0·85	31·85	+11·74
Surat	29·487	SW	4	84·0	75·5	58	1·39	27·95	—4·08
Malegaon	29·517	WSW	8	77·3	72·6	86	0·21	9·10	—1·89
Bombay	29·614	WSW	29	79·2	76·2	95	2·48	57·18	+5·09
Poona	29·639	WSW	17	74·1	70·9	96	1·72	21·14	+7·78
Ahmednagar	29·623	WSW	16	75·8	70·4	92	0·38	14·62	—
Aurangabad	29·518	SW	14	74·4	69·2	93	0·45	15·31	—
Sholapur	29·673	SW	25	83·2	73·0	73	...	11·64	—0·23
Ratnagiri	29·708	SW	14	83·0	75·9	93	0·31	76·87	—2·16
Belgaum	29·742	WSW	?	72·8	67·8	97	1·02	53·73	+25·62
Goa	29·770	W	13	83·9	76·9	89	0·37	78·74	+12·26
Karwar	29·794	WSW	11	82·7	76·5	87	0·66	113·79	×25·04
Mangalore	29·839	Calm	3	84·8	75·9	90	0·45	107·13	+26·15
Calicut	29·860	NW	6	80·2	73·0	80	2·10	82·95	×11·74
Cochin	29·891	N		85·5	74·7	96	0·98	50·65	—6·57
Bangalore	29·844	SW	15	81·2	65·8	87	...	7·98	—2·62
Secunderabad	29·665	SW	17	82·6	72·0	79	0·03	14·24	—0·92
Masulipatam	29·708	W	11	89·5	78·1	69	...	14·29	—0·01
Bellary	29·732	W	13	88·2	76·3	53	...	5·29	×0·44
Cuddapah	29·745	W	6	98·2	78·9	55	..	5·18	—5·87
Madras	29·765	WSW	10	100·0	82·5	57	...	4·36	—3·63
Coimbatore	29·841	WSW	5	86·4	70·6	88	0·22	5·26	×2·01
Trichinopoly	29·814	WSW	7	99·6	78·8	69	...	3·72	—1·06
Negapatam	29·817	SSW	...	..	...	...	...	4·68	—1·46
Colombo	29·906	WSW	7	87·0	75·5	89	0·25	16·84	×2·14
Aden	29·638	Calm	?	89·8	76·9	81	...	0·00	—0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=3·02 (60·01); G. T. H.=2·93 (60·65); St. G. H.=3·09 (59·77); C. P.=2·48 (57·18).

SUMMARY.

There has been a rapid to very rapid rise of pressure at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Amraoti and Nagpur, a brisk rise at Allahabad, Saugor, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, a brisk fall at Deesa and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Gujarat and Central India and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep to very steep.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 20°, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 11° in defect of normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur and Malegaon, and 6° in excess at Cuddapah, Madras and Karachi. The minimum is 8° in excess at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (4·73") Deesa (4·52") and Rajkot (3·03"), over two inches at Bombay (0·48") Bhavnagar-Para (2·40"), and Calicut (2·10"), over an inch at Poona (1·72"), Amraoti (1·66"), Surat (1·39") Hoshangabad (1·26") Indore (1·06") and Belgaum (1·02") nearly an inch at Jamnagar, Cochin and Bhuj, about three-quarters of an inch at Karwar, about half an inch at Jeypore, Hoshangabad, Aurangabad and Goa, about a quarter of an inch at Delhi, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Coimbatore, and light showers at Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Raipur and Secunderabad.

As far as can be judged from the isobars and the abnormal chart, the cyclonic storm, the centre of which was near Jubbulpore, has moved in a west north-westerly direction, but has somewhat diminished in intensity. The winds do not seem to be vigorously cyclonic and the rainfall although locally heavy in some places seems to be decreasing in amount. The exact centre of the storm cannot to-day be located but a lagre area of abnormally low pressure now exists over Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Central India and at and about Jhansi and Khandwa. The weather is still very unsettled all over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° and on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi, where strong squally winds with moderate to fresh gales are likely. The weather continues favourable for rain in all districts except in the Punjab, the Indus Valley and the greater part of the Madras Presidency. A rise in the river Sabarmati is likely and more or less heavy rain is still probable in Gujarat and on the North Konkan Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th August, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·592
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·3
Dew Point		75·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·928
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·3
General Directions of wind*		W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	637
Fall of Rain		2·21
Total fall during month		12·05
„ „ year		56·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th		1·24

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUG. 13.

10 p.m.	78.4

TUESDAY—AUG. 14.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	80·3

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 1-2 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£62 3-4 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	28 1-8 plus 1-8
Do in New York	61 1-4 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 unchanged.
Do on New York	4·87 1-2—1-4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.	
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent.—1-8	
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. unchanged.	
Copper Braziers	£83-10.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at yesterday's rates but with Calcutta reported 1s. 32d. lower for Telegraphic in the afternoon at 1s. 3 7-8d., we closed a shade quieter also.

Beyond some buying for the 15th September to 15th October at 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demand, and subsequently from 32nd, little has been done to-day, though re-sales by dealers at 1s. 4d., delivery 15th August to 15th September, were again placed.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 148
Japan do	Rs. 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 94-12 for Cash and Rs. 94-10 for Account and remained at these rates during the day.

FREIGHTS.—With the exception of more booking for Dunkirk for Seeds at 16s. for this month and some March freight booked at 17s., we hear of nothing doing.

COALS.—A re-sale of 200 tons Jardines at Rs. 14-12 ready is all that is reported.

WHEAT.—Quiet but unchanged, the rate for April-May being quoted at Rs. 4-13-6 and for this month and September Rs. 5-4.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—The market is steady with a small demand at Rs. 9-15 to Rs. 10.

RAPESEED.—The market is unchanged with however nothing doing.

CASTORSEED.—There is a slight enquiry in a steady market at Rs. 39-8.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-4-6.

COTTON.—Locally has been a little firmer to-day with a rather better enquiry but as buyers are still offering low prices the actual business put through was not as large as was expected. The total sales reported this evening at Colaba were about 700 bales. Ready Bengals at Rs. 189, S. G. Dharwar at Rs. 228, Good Westerns for delivery this month at Rs. 215.

For speculative contracts for New Crop prices are Rs. 219-20 for Good Broach, March, Rs. 179-80 for F. G. Bengals and Rs. 186 for F. G. Khandesh, both for January.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Surat nil. Spot nil.

Arrivals closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March.
5·29	5·16	4·46	4·40
	plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 5-64

In New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
„ to Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-4 plus 1-8
Futures, month of Setember	8·34 plus 12
„ „ of December	8·44 plus 9

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Berar	58	bales
Broach	120	„
Westerns	100	
Total	278	

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	17,000
Linseed	304
Rapeseed	612
Poppyseed	1,607
Groundnuts	360
Castorseed	1,923
Rice	3,145
Myrabollams	61

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismalia left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here yesterday morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Bormida" left Hongkong for Bombay on the 13th inst.

The Messageries Marritimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 2nd August, arrived at Suez on Monday at 9 p. m.

H. M. S. Eclipse arrived at Aden on the 14th instant, from Mauritius en route to Portsmouth

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & CO.'s Liverpool friends' weekly letter reviews their market as follows:—"Since our last on the 19th ultimo, prices have fluctuated little, near months were depressed in consequence of the very small spot sales, and shew a decline of 13 to 15 points, while autumn positions are about 3 points lower. The crop reports are rather better. Beneficial rains have fallen in Texas, and the other cotton states have been favoured by warm dry weather; all the same, complaints resulting from previous damage continue to be received and an Arkansas friend writes us as under:—The crop situation has improved somewhat, but no amount of good weather will repair the damage already done; very few of our people expect to make as much as last year, and the crop is so late, small and poorly developed, that its liability to further damage is much increased. Much of the cotton in the river and bottom districts is only a few inches high, when it should be blooming and putting on fruit. The outlook at present is as unpromising as we have seen it for several years. The reduced consumption here, indicated by the small spot sales, is due, to a great extent, to the disturbances in China. Lately the news from that quarter is more reassuring, and before long a revival of enquiry for the China Market may be witnessed. Even though it may take some months before every thing is again in a normal state, it can fairly be assumed that the pacification of the disturbed districts will bring about a further opening-up of that vast market. The monsoon rainfall in India continues generally very favourable, and augurs well for active trade with the great Dependency during the autumn. From America, a better tone is reported in the cotton manufacturing districts, and the American home trade is a large buyer. The stock of American in Liverpool has now fallen below 250,000 bales. A large proportion of it has already been sold for deferred delivery, while much of the cotton lying here simply represents the residue of all the undesirable stuff landed here during many years. The Lancashire spinners see the necessity of husbanding the little cotton that is left; so they eagerly avail themselves of any excuse for extending holidays, and stopping machinery for repairs. Whatever the crop may do from now on, whatever development the political situation may undergo, the broad fact remains that we have enough cotton here to take us up to the middle of November when new crop cotton may be expected in larger quantities. The nearer we approach the critical months of September, October, and November, the plainer will the fact of a famine in cotton present itself to every one connected with the cotton trade. If the current month could at one time during July be pushed up to the price of 5·61, with a stock of 300,000 bales American in Liverpool, what price may not October-November reach some time towards the end of October, when the stock of American here will have fallen to the lowest ebb? As we said before, the complete exhaustion of the stock will probably coincide with a renewed activity in the cotton trade, with an eager enquiry for new crop cotton on the part of American, continental, and Lancashire spinners, and we feel certain that, sooner or later, we shall see much higher prices for the autumn months, specially October-November, which can yet be bought at the reasonable price of 4·46."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNET—August 5, at Durnford Villa, Madras, the wife of Louis Cornet, of a daughter.

KING—August 2, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Charles Montague King, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

ANSTEY—August 2, at Indur, Nizam's Dominions, of cholera, Agnes N Burgess, the beloved wife of Rev J C Knight Anstey, and daughter of Rev William Burgess.

DUHAN—August 6, at Bankipur, Florence Augusta, the beloved wife of Edward Montague Duhan, aged 30 years, 5 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

ALBEIT this is the land of the unhasting and the long resting, there are a few things which are here done better than at home. There are some features of the Indian postal arrangements, for instance, that might be usefully adapted to conditions in the United Kingdom. But possibly the British Postmaster General would stand aghast were his Department called upon to discharge a certain duty which particularly distinguishes the Indian Postal Service from that of the English Post Office. In India among its other numerous and exceedingly useful functions the Post Office performs the duty of a great account collecting agency. That is a service which the trading community have not been slow to take advantage of, establishing as it does a reliable system of cash payment for goods delivered in a country where the tendency is for credit to run to undue lengths. It is a safe-guard, too, against fraud, for the tradesman has but to send his goods, in fulfilment of up-country orders, by value payable parcel post to ensure either the payment or the immediate return of the parcel. Mr. J. E. O'Conor's able compilation of the financial and commercial statistics of British India shows that last year, after twenty-one years trial of this excellent system, traders and their customers availed themselves of it to the extent of over 2,347,500 articles, representing a value of Rx. 2,819,000 which the Postal Department collected and remitted to the senders of the parcels. Mr. O'Conor enters into the history of the development of the Post Office since its establishment in 1837, the year of her Majesty's accession. Before that time there were only certain services for the carriage of Government letters and parcels, though private persons were allowed as a privilege to use the mail facilities then available. Now railways, steamers, mail-carts of various kinds, horses, camels and runners are all requisitioned for the services of the public post. The British India mail lines extend over 126,992 miles, of which railway and steamer services cover a length of 37,042 miles. These are connected with other mail lines and services and in trains and steamers the postal officials are busy with their interesting work. Over two-thirds of the total length of the mail lines, or 89,350 miles, are worked by boats, mail carts, horses, camels and runners.

The mail service in India is not quite the easy thing it is at Home for there are often risks of which the postman of rural England, however he may be beset by weather, never dreams. The dak runners traverse lonely stretches of wild country and sometimes the discovery of a dead body by the side of torn and rifled mail bags tells its own tragic story. Last year the number of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels delivered was 477 millions. Insurances in respect of articles despatched by post amounted to over Rx. 10,107,000. Since the transference of the money order business from the Government treasuries to the Post Office in 1880 the popularity of that system has increased to the extent that the value of such orders now issued is about six times as great as it was ten years ago. Last year the actual value of inland money orders issued was Rx. 24,545,000. In several provinces the money order has been largely adopted for remittances of revenue, rent, and miscellaneous Government dues, special arrangements having been made to adapt the system for that purpose. The confidence of the people in the Post Office was shown when the Savings Bank business was opened, for whereas that business grew but slowly while it was absolutely in the hands of the Presidency Banks and the Government treasuries, there was an immediate rush of depositors to the Post Offices when in 1882 Savings Banks were established in connection therewith. In the first year the Postal Savings Banks were open the number of depositors was 39,121. By the end of 1898-99 it was nearly twenty times greater, while the amount of the deposits had grown to an extent not far short of thirty-five times that of the figures for 1882. The actual amount to the credit of depositors at the end of 1898-99 was Rx. 9,428,000. The bulk of the depositors were natives, who numbered 686,663. Services for the conveyance of passengers, which before the general extension of railways throughout India were undertaken by the Post Office, have now with a single exception been abandoned, the only vestige of the days when the post carried goods by bullock train and passengers by palankeen, mail-cart or parcel van being the single carriage and bullock train service between Kalka and Simla. The Department, however, subsidises a great number of carriage and cart lines for the conveyance of mails. Post offices in India, besides performing what may be regarded as their natural functions, are also to some extent medical dispensaries. In addition to stamps they carry on the sale of packets of quinine prepared at the Government quinine factories. Mr. O'Conor enters exhaustively into the history of the various duties discharged by the Post Office and gives an interesting account of the progress made in the reduction of postal charges from the time when the cost of conveying a letter from Bombay to Calcutta was one rupee per tola, to the adoption of the anna rate of British Imperial postage.

It is a far cry from the first experimental attempts at telegraphy in India to the recent installation of automatic signalling apparatus by which messages can be despatched at a speed of 300 words a minute. Mr. O'Conor tells us that the credit of taking the first steps towards the establishment of electric telegraphs in this country belongs to Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College at Calcutta, who in 1839 carried out experiments in transmitting signals by means of electricity. The Court of Directors apparently were among the sceptics as to the possibilities of electric telegraphy for Dr. O'Shaughnessy only met with disappointment in his early attempts to obtain sanction for an experimental line. Nothing daunted he continued his experiments for another ten years and by 1851 the Court of Directors had been so impressed that they sanctioned the construction of experimental lines along the Hooghli from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour. A total length of 82 miles was then constructed and four offices were opened for business mainly connected with shipping. The receiving instrument was a small galvanoscope made in India from the designs of Dr. O'Shaughnessy. It was in use for six years, and was then, in 1857, replaced by the Morse instruments. From that small beginning the State telegraphs have developed to their present extent. The distances which messages have to be signalled across India would astonish telegraph operators at Home who are somewhat inordinately proud of their performances. During 1898-99 the vast total of 4,695,814 inland messages and 752,786 foreign messages were dealt with. Large as was the number of inland telegrams it was slightly less than in the previous year when the State messages were considerably more numerous than they had ever been, and private messages showed a greater increase than usual. Last year the State telegrams fell to a figure more nearly resembling the average, and the private wires were slightly less than the unprecedented total of 1897-98. Comparing the statistics with those for 1885-86 it is found that inland telegrams have increased to nearly four times the number in that year and foreign messages have about doubled. The Telegraph Department besides despatching messages and looking after its own lines supplies the state railways and canal systems with wires, instruments and the technical direction of their telegraph offices. At the end of the last official year 56,344 miles of wire and cable were maintained for railways and canals, and 2,374 railway and canal offices were technically supervised by the Department. A large number of British soldiers are always under training in telegraphy and in many of the offices a proportion of these trained men are employed. In this way, in a country where the military exigency has to receive first consideration, a capable reserve of military telegraphists is provided who are available for immediate service in the field.

THE great Siberian Railway which will connect the East and the West as it has never been united before, is of course part of Russia's military policy, but it is of enormous importance to the commercial nations of the world. The latter aspect is dealt with by Mr. Cook, British Commercial Agent in Russia, in a report to the Foreign Office. He points out that very inaccurate ideas prevail as to the character of the region which the railway will open to the commerce of the world. Siberia is not a huge desert; on the contrary, it possesses great resources which on development are capable of making this new region an important centre of trade. For hundreds of miles the line runs parallel with the Chinese frontier, and in parts through Chinese territory, and recent events have proved this the weak spot in the project. If Russia can maintain this enormous line of communications intact it is probable her hopes of attracting both passenger and goods traffic will be fulfilled. The linking together of Paris and Vladivostock will bring into direct touch the whole of Europe and the 450,000,000 of souls who make up the population of China and Japan, and if the anticipated times of transit and cost of carriage can be realised, as there seems no reason to doubt they ultimately will be, an enormous traffic may be looked for. We are told that an Englishman will be able to travel from London to Shanghai in a little over a fortnight for a third class fare of £13 10s. As the report says, the overland journey from England to China will be twice as quick by the new line as it is by any present available route, and two and a half times cheaper. The new line is expected to divert to a large extent the traffic in such goods from China as silk and tea, hitherto carried to Europe by the Suez Canal and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the resources of China and Korea generally will be at Russia's disposition. Mr. Cooke devotes a chapter to "openings for British trade," and in this he shows that the principal need of Siberia for a long time to come will be in the matter of machinery and implements and appliances of different kinds. These things cannot be manufactured in the country, and wherever an attempt is made the work is only maintained by heavy Government subsidies. If, however, the market which is undoubtedly opening to British producers is to be secured, he adds, steps must be immediately taken and all efforts should be rightly directed. Already there are many German and American firms seeking to gain a foothold in the new country by means of advertisement, but not a single English house. Mr. Cooke is a firm believer in judicious advertising and personal canvassing of possible purchasers, and he emphasises the necessity of not binding agents too closely to sell one particular class of goods. If buyers want cheap articles, as they often do, rather than good, let them have their way. The manufacturers' representatives should be instructed to adapt their goods to their market; "if they don't or won't, others will." Englishmen are apt to forget competition, feeling secure in the reputation of British manufactured goods. The country which is about to be opened up to the world offers a grand opportunity to British commercial enterprise, but the opportunity may be lost—nay, will be lost—unless those before whom it is set rise to the occasion, and take prompt and wise measures to secure it.

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, has signalised his retirement by the publication of a treatise on Forestry in British India. It is not an exhaustive work by any means. But it is of certain historic value, tracing, as it does, the growth of Indian forest conservancy from its introduction, thirty-three years ago, to the present time—in fact, as Mr. Ribbentrop expresses it, from the time it was quite a small sapling until it became the mighty tree, under the wide-spreading shadow of which he has grown old. The work then is a general description of the forests and a resume of the introduction and development of forestry in the British Indian Empire, and it is satisfactory to learn that, although Government has sanctioned the publication and that it has been published through the Government Press, Mr. Ribbentrop is himself responsible for the matter, the form and the opinions expressed. Having summarised the physical capabilities of India as a forest-growing country, the author deals with the actual conditions now observable, which to a great extent are due to the influence of man. There is, he believes, little possibility of doubt, that once in the recent post-tertiary period, even within historic times, the greater part of the country was covered with more or less dense forests, populated by aboriginal tribes of hunters, and historical indications are not entirely absent of the truth of this conclusion. Mr. Ribbentrop quotes the "Mahabharata" and the "Ramayana" as well as Arrian's History of Alexander's Invasions. The last of these describes the conqueror's march further east of the Jhelum to an almost boundless tract of country abounding with umbrageous trees of stateliest growth and of extraordinary height, whose dense shades mitigated the violence of the heat. To the invasions of new nomadic tribes culminating in the Mahomedan conquest Mr. Ribbentrop attributes the destruction of these forests for the purpose of providing grazing land for their herds. The destruction of the forests had the most deteriorating effect on the climate and to the raids of those tribes many of the misfortunes of the country are due. Nature, unaided, reafforested some of the land, but when the foundation of the present Indian Empire was laid, the forest areas were far below the minimum necessary for its well-being and this state of things lamentably increased during the early days of British occupation. He shows how the country suffered through being denuded of its forests and recounts General Fisher's report on the condition of Ramandrug as evidence of the misfortunes which befall deforested country. Mr. Ribbentrop makes out a very strong case in favour of the planting of new trees for every one cut down and demonstrates the local influence of forests on the fertility of the country. On the baneful results of deforestation, Mr. Ribbentrop speaks with great plainness and candour, but, as he says, it is not necessary to go to books for examples, for in this country nature's own proofs are plentiful.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Bengal, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left, Aden at 1 a.m. on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday next.

GOVERNMENT is now considering the question of offering some inducement in the way of extra pay to retired departmental officers with honorary rank, and to Warrant Officer to volunteer for active service in time of emergency.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of a new and improved pattern of tent lantern in the place of that now in use.

THE railway line from Peshawar to Jamrud has been practically completed.

ONE hundred and fifty British officers are expected to arrive from home to fill existing vacancies in British corps in India next month.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 1st September.

FROM the 1st April to the 28th July, 1900, the Indian railways have earned 114 lakhs more than in the corresponding period of last year.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 78, and the number of plague cases two, and deaths from the same cause two. Saturday's mortality was 60, and there were 13 cases of plague and 12 deaths from that disease.

THE effect of the rains on famine relief is shown in he latest returns as published in the "Punjab Gazette." During the week ended the 7th August there was a drop of 9,812 in the number of recipients, the total being 169,238. In the Native States also there was a decrease of 3,478.

As the congratulatory dinner to the Solicitor-General (Sir E Carson), which took place in the Inner Temple Hall, was given by a number of the members of the Bar, the Judges were not invited to attend, but the Lord Chancellor presented himself at the Inner Temple (of which, is a Bencher), and was duly ushered in to the dinner where he received a most cordial welcome. He made a little speech during the evening, in the course of which he stated that he was not present as Lord Chancellor, but as a member the Bar.

A SAD incident not known generally to members, occurred, says the Press Association, during private business in the House of Commons. Mr. Carvell Williams, M.P., moved that the Glasgow District Tramway Bill be recommitted. Sir Lewis McIver briefly interposed a protest and when the mover was shortly afterwards called upon it was found that Mr. Carvell Williams had left the House, the fact being that in the interval since he first rose he had received a telegram announcing the death of his son at Bloemfontein.

THE leading feature of the soil in the neigbourhood of Lahore is (writes a Lahore paper) the large quantity of soluble salts contained in the superficial layer of it, which in many parts are so abundant as to render the country absolutely barren. This impregnation sometimes occurs to such an extent as to bring out a crust on the surface of the ground, composed chiefly of sulpate of soda and choride of sodium, and sometimes also carbonate of soda. The efflorescence makes itself evident in a remarkable degree in the cold weather, the country appearing as though covered with hoar frost.

THE master purpose of Mrs. Gladstone's life is well illustrated by a touching story told of her in "Good Words," by her son-in-law, the Dean of Lincoln: "In the wanderings of her failing life one of the very last fancies which expressed itself in intelligible words was that a carriage which should have been ready for him was after time. She scolded the nurse, and sent urgent messages, and then turning, as she thought, to him, with her old tact changing her voice that he might not guess that there was any delay or difficulty, said, 'Shall you be ready soon to start, darling?'"

A DOCTOR, writing from one of the hospitals in South Africa, remarks:—It is rather late in the day and I should have mentioned it long before, for I had no notion how much loss was incurred by friends at home labelling the parcels they kendly sent to South Africa with a full indication of the tempting nature of their contents, but the best way is for only a general description to be put on the parcel, e. g., gifts for the troops, rather than tobacco, cigarettes, or sweats. I told you before that people commandeer in this happy land, and also most people are making collections of any trophies they come across. Mafeking siege stamps are very scarce, and are considered cheap at thirty guineas the set of nineteen, and the siege paper money sells readily at twenty guineas for notes, the total face value of which is two pounds six shillings. Talking of Mafeking, we have, as you know, a large number of men here who went through the siege and it is rather amusing to hear their criticisms of the inflated accounts which reach their ears from outside of the doings of some of their fellow captives during the siege. Every one of them is loud in praise of General Baden-Powell.

THE future capital of the Commonwealth of Australia is, says the "Times," to be placed within territory, granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth as a whole, and vested in it, of not less than one hundred square miles in area, situated in the State of New South Wales, but distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney. The jealousies between the two principal colonies have many parallels in the history of federal republics. The precedent of Washington, however, has been definitely adopted by the representatives of the Australian colonies and has been incorporated in the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

A PATHETIC story is told of Tommy Atkins at the front, who, when dying from his wounds and being asked what message he would send to his sweetheart, simply replied, "My kind regards." Another story tells how a distinguished young officer who was shot down had a presentiment the day before the battle that his hours were numbered, and to his mother he wrote begging her never to grieve for him, as his life had always been a happy one, adding that she must remember, should she not see him again, that he had never loved anyone as well as her. The letter came long after the news of his death had been communicated to her from the War Office.

THE hot weather had had a decided effect upon the health of London. In the first week of July the death-rate was only 13·5. The following week the third of the month, it rose to 16·1, the highest point touched since the middle of June. The increase of mortality is almost wholy among infants under five years of age. Deaths from such ailments as diarrhœa and dysentery rose in a fortnight chiefly among children) from 20 to 100; but that total, it is satisfactory to note, is only about half the average for the time of year. In most of the thirty three great towns there was an increase of deaths, the average death-rate being 16·4, the highest for several weeks past.

THE British North Borneo "Official Gazette," just to hand, contains the following notifications:—"For the better prevention of fire, it is hereby notified that the lessee or occupier of any shop in the town of Sandakan shall keep a bucket of water always ready at his shop door. Any infringement of this regulation will be punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, provided for in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. Non-commissioned officers and men of the British North Borneo Constabulary are forbidden to borrow money from any one, nor shall any money so lent be recoverable in any Judicial Court in the territory. Any breach of this order will be severely dealt with by the Officer Commanding.

THE Mansion House Committee announce that the contract with Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A., for the colossal statue of King Alfred the Great has been entered into, and the work will be completed by midsummer next. The full-sized model in clay has already been finished. The statue itself measures fourteen feet from the crown to the feet. The figure of the king is represented standing with one arm resting on his shield, the other held aloft, the hand grasping his sword so that the cross belt is held uppermost. The pedestal of rough hewn granite in a single block, will be over twenty feet high, and will weigh close on forty tons. £4,448 has already been received or promised towards the memorial, and £2,000 more is required. Subscriptions may be sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, to the principal banks, or to Mr. Alfred Bowker, the hon. secretary, King Alfred Commemoration Fund, Guildhall, Winchester.

"WAVERLEY" is responsible for the following snake yarn: A lady in Durban on getting up one morning heard a most peculiar noise in the pantry, and on going in cautiously found a snake wriggling on one of the shelves in a manner that at once demanded investigation. Arming herself, therefore, with a stick, and getting as close as precaution would admit, she was astonished to find that the snake had its head and part of its body through the handle of a China jug, which it had broken off, with a goodly portion of the jug, in its evolations. But both sides of the snake—that is the portion each side of the handle—was bulging out with an oval protuberance. Then she discerned what had happened. Some eggs had been lying about on the shelf, and the snake, after having swallowed one, had—apparently crawled partly through the handle of the jug—that is as far as the swallowed egg would allow—in order to get at another, which it had also swallowed. Naturally enough it could not then go either forward or backward through the handle! The lady was just going to call her husbad to witness the trap, and despatch the snake, when the reptile gave a desperate wriggle, and in doing so fell on the floor with a bang, handle and all. "But the fall broke both the eggs in inside," and taking advantage of its release from the handle it was out in the garden before you could say "Ware"! Some one else has told this yarn I believe, but not properly. I was the husband, so I to know!"

SOME idea of the cost of the South African War may be derived from the amount of war material sent out. It appears from an article in the "Edinburgh" that 170 millions of small-arm ammunition have been forwarded. The following figures give the corresponding provisions of artillery ammunition:—

Over 105,000 rounds for the 12-pounder R. H. A gun.
Over 330,000 rounds for the 15-pounder field gun.
Over 30,000 rounds for the 5-inch howitzer.
Over 20,000 rounds for the 5-inch gun.
Nearly 21,000 rounds for the 4·7 gun.
Nearly 380,000 rounds for the "pom-pom."

The clothing statistics are as follows:

Drab suits, much over 200,000.
Khaki suits, about 80,000.
Boots (pairs), over 370,000.
Woollen drawers, over 400,000.
Jerseys, over 200,000.
Worsted socks, over 850,000.
Worsted socks, over 170,000.
Flannel belts, over 400,000.
Flannel shirts, over 500,000.

Besides this, some 18,000 tents, 420,000 blankets, 300,000 waterproof sheets, and other such general stores have been sent. As regards food, though much has been collected in the country itself, the exports have been gigantic, 80 million pounds in weight of the fifty-eight items (meat, becon, cheese, pea-soup, &c.), having been dispatched. The difficulties of package may be imagined from the estimate that 622,000 bottles of different kinds were included in these supplies. Interesting items are 10 million pounds of jam and marmalade, 27 million pounds of biscuits, 1 1-2 million pounds of tobacco, 20 1-2 million pounds of preserved meat. Of forage 79,000 tons were sent from English, and 154,000 tons from foreign and Colonial ports.

THE Chinese have brought the system of public examination to a perfection unknown in any other nation of the world. Mr. Charles Johnston gives us a vivid picture of these functions in an article in the "North American Review." He tells us of the vast halls, with their cloister-like divisions for ten thousand candidates; the seals set on the doors before the papers are given out; the counted sheets of stamp paper with name and number for the essays and poems of each candidate; the army of clerks copying the themes in red ink, lest any personal sign or mark should lead the examiner to recognise a favoured pupil; the enthusiastic crowds gathering at the doors; the cannons and music which greet the candidates first to come forth; the literary chancellor ceremoniously presiding; the lists of the successful eagerly bought up in the streets; the chosen essays and poems sent to Court for the delectation of the Emperor; the gold-buttoned caps and blue silk gowns of the graduates; and, lastly, the almost pathetic provision that whoever continues without success to try for any degree until his eightieth year shall receive it free, from the Emperor himself, as a reward for faithful love of learning. There is, however, another side to the picture, for the examinees have brought the system of cribbing cheating to an equally fine art. By the way, we should keep some of our admiration for the more than human ingenuity with which the Chinese students sometimes evade even the strictest precautions; the tunnels dug beneath the examination halls, through which surreptitious knowledge is passed up by the candidates, written minutely on the finest paper; the offices where needy and brilliant essayists are hired to personate dull, wealthy scholars; the refinement of knavery that decrees that, while the rank of the examination to be compounded for rises in arithmetical progression, the bribe increases in geometrical ratio. All this but shows, by crooked ways, how highly learning is esteemed.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

General Chaffee reports that the Allies arrived on the 9th inst. at Hohsiwu which is about half-way to Peking.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

The American reply to China, mentioned in yesterday's telegram, expresses willingness to join an agreement of the Powers to abstain from hostile demonstrations on condition that China allows a portion of the relief force to go to Peking and escort the foreigners to Tientsin without being molested.

THE FIGHT AT YANG-TSUN.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Japanese and Russian official accounts of the fighting at Yang-tsun state that the English, American, Russian and French and a part of the Japanese advanced along the left bank of the Peiho and the rest of the Japanese on the right bank.

The thermometer stood at 100 degrees.

The fortifications were stormed after three hours' fighting.

The Russians lost two officers and 116 men, the Japanese lost none but lost 300 at Peitsang.

The Chinese force numbered 20,000 men.

THE QUESTION OF LANDING TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The opinion is expressed at Tokio that Russia's action in hoisting her flag and establishing a provisional Government at Niuchwang, justifies the despatch of British troops to Shanghai.

It is believed, it is likely to compel other Powers to follow suit elsewhere.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.

A native powder magazine has exploded at Shanghai. The damage done is not known as foreigners are not admitted to the precincts.

LATER.

The explosion at Shanghai was only 30,000 cartridges.

ENGLISH AID TO THE WUCHANG VICEROY.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai states that the British Government has undertaken to lend the Wuchang Viceroy £75,000 for the payment of provincial troops.

It is believed that this will have the best effect.

Native merchants are returning to Shanghai in view of the arrival of British troops there.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE ENGAGEMENT AT YANG-TSUN.

GALLANTRY OF INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The following telegram from General Sir A. Gaselee, dated Chefoo, 11th August, has been received:—"Marched from Peitsang towards Yangtsun. After ascertaining that the enemy held the railway embankment we formed for attack with the Americans on our right and the Russian battalion on the extreme left. After a rapid advance of nearly three miles, during which they were under a hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried the first line of defence in fine style.

"We are now encamped on the left bank of the Peiho near the railway bridge over the Peiho. Our casualties are about 50 killed. Private J. Morgan, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died of sunstroke; and Private Huddleston, of the same regiment, was severely wounded. Lieutenant Costello, 1st Sikhs, was hit by a bullet on the knee. There were no other casualties among the British officers. Further casualties will be wired later."

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

One more vessel was chartered in Bombay by the Admiralty, yesterday, to convey horses to China—the s. s. Ashruf, of 2,202 tons, Captain Williams, belonging to Hajee Cassum Joosub, (formerly P. and O. Peshawar). The vessel was taking in cargo for East African ports. She is now lying in No. 1, Victoria Dock, where a preliminary survey has been made, and the work of fitting her up has begun. She is expected to be ready by Saturday next, on which day she may leave for Calcutta, where the horses are to be embarked for conveyance to China. The transport India, Captain H. B. C. Plummer, sailed yesterday for Madras, where the 5th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, will be embarked.

The composition of the 4th Brigade for China, including Imperial Service Troops, another Madras regiment of down country men, one Hyderabad Contingent regiment of Hindustanis and a Burma battalion is further evidence of the desire of the Military authorities to give every corps and caste in India a share in active service. But we hope that for the reasons we stated a short time ago, regiments with a strong Pathan element will be given the first chance if any more brigades are sent. The chances are more than even, whatever be the immediate outcome of events in China, that the two divisions already despatched or under orders from India, are but the advance guard of a stronger force of British and native troops.

THE following is the composition of the 4th infantry Brigade detailed for field service in China, and the arrangements under which the units will be moved and embarked:—Brigade Staff, 28th Madras Infantry, Madras; 31st Madras Infantry, Mandalay; Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry; Bikaneer Imperial Service Infantry; 1st Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers; Maler Kotla Sappers; Section B, No. 15 British Field Hospital, Mian Mir; No. 53 Native, Belgaum; No. 58, Allahabad; Sections C and D, No. 62, Poona; No. 6 Brigade Supply Column, Calcutta. Of the above the 28th Madras Infantry and Sections A and B, No. 58 Native Field Hospital will embark at Madras, the movement of the two Sections of No. 58 Native Field Hospital being arranged by General Officers Commanding Madras and Allahabad Districts in direct communication. The 31st Madras Infantry will embark at Rangoon, movement to which place will be arranged by the Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon, and General Officer Commanding Mandalay in direct communication. The ship for these regiments will be fitted at Calcutta and will embark there Sections C and D, No. 58 Native Field Hospital, movement of which to Calcutta will be arranged by Presidency and Allahabad Districts, in direct communication. The rest of the Brigade will embark at Calcutta, movement of regular units being arranged by Presidency District in direct communication with districts concerned. For movement of Imperial Service Troops, Presidency District, will communicate direct with the following officers:—For Jodhpore Lancers, with Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Troops, Muttra; for the Ulwar and Bikanir Infantry, with Inspecting Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Corps, Ulwar; for Maler Kotla Sappers, with Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, Maler Kotla.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EVACUATION OF ZEERUST.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

General Carrington before evacuating Zeerust burned all the stores there.

Many refugees have arrived at Vryburg which is well prepared for attack.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ELANDS RIVER GARRISON.

General Carrington made strenuous efforts to relieve the Elands River Garrison and attacked Delarey vigorously, but his force was too small and he was obliged to retreat, narrowly escaping being cut off.

He lost one officer and eleven men.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ROME.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

A collision took place between two trains close to Rome last evening.

Fifteen passengers were killed and 40 injured.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Peter of Russia were among the passengers but escaped uninjured.

The Italian King and Queen arrived on the scene on hearing of the accident and tended the wounded.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

LORD SALISBURY ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Lord Salisbury has gone for a month's stay to Schlucht on the Vosges, from which place he will direct the affairs of State.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, on the same date and time.

THE THEFT OF COPPER RINGS.

ARREST OF DELINQUENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

The cantonment police have arrested Joseph Coopooswamy and Tookeram Gajar and suspect some others in the systematic theft from the Poona Arsenal of 328 coppers rings used for binding tubs, casks, &c. The accused, it is said, used during the last four Sundays to get over the wall and make their entrance through some boards. The police recovered 178 rings mortgaged to Marwaris. Two of the accused have made a clean breast of the offence. A servant of a gentleman residing behind the Arsenal, who last Sunday, noticing the movements of the first accused and suspecting something wrong informed the police. The police obtained a week's remand from the magistrate for futher investigation.

RETURN VISIT OF LORD NORTHCOTE TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.

Lord Northcote paid a return visit to his Highness the Rao of Cutch this afternoon in his Highness' residence on the Bund Road. A deputation of four officials from the Cutch State waited upon his Excellency at Government House and escorted Lord Northcote to his Highness' residence. A guard-of-honor, furnished by the Shropshire Light Infantry, presented arms. A salute of 17 guns were fired from the saluting battery. His Excellency was met by the Rao of Cutch at the entrance. Major Hydecates, Political Agent, and other officials of the State conducted Lord Northcote into the Durbar room. At the end of the interview his Highness the Rao presented flowers, pan, and attar. H. E. the Governor and party left under the same salute.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Lady Northcote, accompanied by Miss McCleod and Captain Wood, A.-D.-C., visited the Bishop's High School this evening. Her Excellency arrived just after five o'clock. Her Ladyship was received at the entrance by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. Mr. Sellar, honorary secretary of the school, and Mr. Dunne, head-master, and conducted to the class-rooms beginning with the younger scholars. Here her Ladyship was presented with a handsome bouquet by Master Simmons, specially made by Miss Bailie, one of the lady-teachers. Lady Northcote next visited the gymnastic class at drill. The visit lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour. After expressing to Mr. and Mrs. Dunne the great pleasure the visit had given her her Ladyship drove away followed by hearty cheers.

THE POONA RACE FIXTURES.

Owing to the state of the weather the dates of the Poona Races and the Steeple-chases have been altered thus:—The Poona Chase, first day, 29th September; second day, 3rd October. The Poona Races, first day, 6th October; second day, 8th; third day, 10th; fourth day, 13th; 5th day, 15th; first extra day, 17th; and second extra day, 20th idem.

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

The following awards have been made:—

Highly commended—

OILS.

"Memories of the Past," by Ravi Varma; "Portrait from Life," by Parasnath Sen.

WATER-COLOURS.

"A Bazaar Corner," by Captain M. W. Douglas; "Srinagar," by Mrs. Rickards.

BLACK AND WHITE.

"A Veteran Chuprasi," by Mrs. Harnett.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Tanin Glen," by Sir A. Talbot; "Children," a set of four, by Miss Beadon.

Commended—

OILS.

"Our Bungalow and Nullah," by Mrs. Harnett; "Some Quetta Roses," by Miss Campbell-Thompson.

WATER-COLOURS.

"Sunset, Mahableshwar," by General Goodfellow; "Harvest in Devonshire," by Captain Fox-Strangways; "Landscape," by Miss T. Lightfoot; "Evening on the Thames," by Mrs. A. Rankin.

BLACK AND WHITE.

"Fading," by Miss Campbell-Thompson.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"A Spring Idyll," by Sir A. Talbot, and "A Bunniah's Shop," by Mrs. Macpherson.

FLOODS AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUG. 14.

The river is rising rapidly and a heavy flood is apprehended. The heavy rains have caused the Fancy Fair for the famine-stricken to be postponed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE EXPORT OF ENGLISH COAL.

AMERICAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

FRENCH TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE port of Calais continues to receive great importations of English steam coal, by steamers which succeed each other almost without interruption along the quays of the river basin. Other Channel ports are also receiving considerable cargoes of imported coal. A number of steamers with English and American coal have discharged at Havre recently, and the steamer Eolo has just arrived there with 5,000 tons of coal from the United States. At Calais the the following steamers with English coal have arrived this week:—Cadeby, from Newcastle with 1,500 tons; Kong Magnus, from Newport, with 1,300 tons; Robert Ingham, from Newcastle, with 1,200 tons; and the Lady Ann, from Sunderland, with 1,800 ton; whilst the Birch, from Sunderland, is expected in harbour to-day. The steamer Lady Ann landed at Calais the shipwrecked crew of the Gravelines fishing vessel Martha and Helene, which founderd in the North Sea, the men saving themselves in their small boats. In Calais the arrivals of English steam coal are so extensive that the large steamer Amboto, with a cargo of nearly 5,000 tons of goods, which it was to have disembarked there yesterday, was signalled off on arrival at the port, as there was no available quay accommodation, and she proceeded to Dunkirk to discharge. The whole of this coal is sent away from Calais by special trains as soon as it is disembarked. It is stated that some of it is sent for storage at depots near important centres of French coast defence.

The downward drift of prices at New York continues, owing to the rapid progress which the crop is making under favourable weather conditions in nearly all sections. One Southern correspondent expresses the view of the generality of the trade when he says that this season looks "like a record-breaker in July improvement after a record-breaking bad June." The next monthly Bureau report is expected by many to show an improvement in the condition of at least 10 per cent. Nevertheless it is recognised that the plant is late, that it has undergone many trials, that it is not in a state to stand adverse weather conditions from now on, and that very favourable conditions are absolutely essential to the raising of an average crop. That the yield will not prove to be anywhere near the figures predicted early in the season is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Meantime cotton is being rushed to New Orleans for delivery on contract, and the manipulators in that market have been unable to stay the downward tendency of prices. Spinners are out of the market, and the Chinese war is being more fully discussed with reference to its effect on American trade. The speculation has dropped to very small proportions—75,000 to 100,000 bales a day,—and is composed largely of arbitrage business.

Reports from Canada state that the season has been a fairly good one in Montreal. The wholesale firms there, however, were giving much attention to the crop reports from the West, and had already come to the practical conclusion that in consequence of the crop deficiencies Manitoba is not likely to be nearly as large a buyer of goods this year as last year. It is admitted that the prospects of the wheat crop in Manitoba have improved latterly, and it is added that it seemed not improbable that a good many orders from the west for goods which had been cancelled might be renewed. Prices continued firm. The recent advance in the value of sugar was maintained, and a larger movement was reported. Coffee prices were higher, and the tea market was very firm. In Toronto trade was moderately active. Travellers were reporting a fair demand in the country districts for autumn goods, and sorting-up business for the current season was also making up for a certain slackness of demand noticeable during June. Prices for goods both of Canadian production and imported were steady, and there seemed no probability of any giving way. Remittances from the country distributors were proving fairly satisfactory. Some improvement in business was also reported from the Pacific coast centres. The growth of trade in British Columbia is indicated by the increase in the Customs returns at Vancouver during the three fiscal years ending on June 30. The following are the figures:—1897-8, 606,254dols.; 1898-9, 764,142dols.; 1899-1900, 906,811dols. For June alone this year the duties amounted to 381,142, showing an increase of 6,824dols. over the corresponding month last year. The general situation in that region had been improved by a more settled feeling in political circles; but it is added that competition was still excessive in certain branches of trade.

It seems probable that no Continental country has shared more fully in the general revival of commercial prosperity of the last eighteen months than France. To some extent the improvement there is the result of the Paris Exhibition. The outlay of capital on that enterprise, the expenditure of visitors, and the stimulus which these temporary incidents have given to the trade of the country are obvious causes of industrial and commercial activity. But they do not fully account for the evidences of prosperity in almost all parts of France. Except in the woollen and in some sections of the silk manufacture, almost every industry is alive and profitable. Iron, steel, and engineering works are fully employed, and in certain districts a considerable extension of engineering plant is going on. But in spite of this industrial expansion no increase is apparent in the exports of manufactures. The enlarged production is taken up by the home market, as is evident from the following summary statement of French foreign trade during the first six months of this and last year. It should be borne in mind that the official valuation of commodities imported and exported is made upon the same basis of prices for both years. But prices generally have been much higher in 1900 than in 1899, and if current quotations had been adopted the real changes in the volume of the inward and outward trade of the country would have been obscured. The exports of manufactured goods have this year fallen off to the extent of £787,160, or about 2 per cent. It follows, therefore, that the home demand for manufactured products must have been extraordinarily large, since it has not only absorbed the whole of the increased production but has also lessened the amount available for export. The erection of new buildings, the establishment of new industrial works and the extension of old ones, the provision for electric power and lighting, and means of communication have been increased with unwonted vigour. The monthly reports of the French Labour Department for some time past have indicated that the number of workpeople out of employment has been unusually small. Numerous labour disputes have arisen, and some strikes, but generally wages have tended upwards and the hours of work have been shortened. The new law of March 30 this year provided for a reduction in the length of the working day, and especially for preventing the system of relays, except in mining and a few other special employments. It led to strikes in a few cases, but on the whole no considerable loss of production from strikes has occurred except perhaps Lille, where the cotton mills were stopped for some weeks after the beginning of May owing to a proposed cuttingdown of wages in proportion to the lessened working time.

Various causes have no doubt contributed to give new life to the French home trade. One is the excellent harvest of last year, the effect of which is strikingly shown in the decreased imports and the increased exports of food products. Another is the general revival of confidence and the removal of fears of monetary scarcity which have done so much to revive industrial and commercial enterprise within the last eighteen months in the United States. But there are many intelligent people in France who cannot understand why, in the midst of so much industrial activity and so many signs of prosperity, the exports of manufactures should be rather falling off than growing. If the productive capacity of the country is fully employed and home requirements are enlarged so as to leave so much less for export, there is no need for immediate alarm. But productive capacity is very much increasing in France in certain directions, noticeably in the manufacture of iron and steel and of cotton goods, and as soon as there is a check to the home trade the problem of enlarging the foreign demand will become urgent. The subject is discussed in the last issue of the "Bulletin du Musee, Commercial de Rouen" by a writer who complains that French manufacturers and merchants are too inert in their cultivation of the export trade. The manufactured products of France, he observes, are well known all over the world for their excellence and high quality. But the growing demand in the large and expanding markets is for commoner and less expensive articles. This fact has been grasped and acted upon by German producers and merchants, who are consequently outstripping their French competitors. The obligations of military service and compulsory requirements and antiquated methods of French secondary and higher education, we are told, go far to weaken aptitude for successfull competition in foreign trade. Whatever truth there may be in these views generally, at least in the French cotton manufacture great progress has been made in recent years in the production of low qualities of goods such as are consumed in Madagascar, Indo-China, and Algeria as a direct result of the application of the French Protectionist tariff to the colonies. It must, however, always be reckoned a singular anomaly that French manufacturers and work-people, famous as they are for the production of commodities of high quality and taste, should by their Protectionist system be excluded from fully exerting their competitive power amongst the richer communities of the world and be doomed to lower their standards of excellence in order to cater for the less civilised inhabitants of their own colonies.

The ascertainment by Mr. Waterhouse of production and prices of manufactured iron in the North of England and Cleveland district has been received by the Secretaries of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at Middlesborough and Darlington. The production for May and June, the period covered by the return, was 24,048 tons, comprising 846 tons of rails, 7,745 tons of plates, 12,029 tons of bars, and 3,410 tons of angles, the net average price of the whole being £8. 0s. 1·96d. For March and April the price was £7. 13s. 5·67d. The most satisfactory feature about this return is that there has been a further material advance in the price of manufactured iron. The improvement in prices since this year commenced has been most pronounced, exceeding anything previously shown since the boom began. Including the present rise of 6s. 8d., there has been an increase in the first half of 1900 of £1. 2s. 3d. per ton. The largest rise was in the first two months, January and February—9s.; for March and April there was added 6s. 7d. This compares very favourably with 1899, when for the first six months the rise was 10s. 7d., not half that shown for the like period this year, while taking the whole of 1899 the advance was £1. 7s. 11d. The improvement in price this year has therefore been much more rapid in its course. The minimum rate of recent years was in May and June, 1895, when the net average figure was £4. 14s. 1d. There has been, therefore, a rise since that time of £3. 6s. The indications in the trade for the last few months would rather go to show that if there be any further advance this year it will be on a greatly reduced ratio, as the market rates have been stationary for some months until lately, when some weakness has begun to appear. The prices now ruling for manufactured iron greatly exceed anything shown in the revivals of 1880 and 1890, and we must go back more than 25 years to the early seventies to find a parallel. In 1880 the highest point attained was £6. 8s. and in 1890 £6. 16s. 5d. There is therefore a rise on the 20 years since of £1. 12s. 1d., and on that of the next decade of £1. 3s. 8d. By this return it is found that bars have not, as in the early part of the year, shown such a disproportionate advance in price relatively to the other classes of production, the improvement being 7s. 6d., angles coming within 4d. of the like amount, and plates within 1s. The production during May and June showed a deficiency upon the previous two months of 2,455 tons in the total of 24,048 tons. Bars accounted for 1,586 tons of the decline, plates 657 tons, and angles 274 tons. Rails showed a small increase of 63 tons, bars formed slightly more than half of the whole production for the two months. The output of the four classes of iron for the first half of 1900 was 76,741 tons, a decline of 3,041 tons upon the corresponding half of the previous year. The highest production of late years was in the first half of 1897, when the figures gave 81,265 tons, or 4,524 tons more than has been shown this year. With maximum rates for manufactured iron the wages of the ironworkers have advanced in proportion, the men obtaining more money than for a quarter of a century. There is now an advance by the sliding scale of 3d. per ton on puddling, and 2 1-2 per cent. on other forge and mill wages. This gives a rise of 15 per cent. since this year commenced, whilst during the whole of 1899 the advances only reached 12 1-2 per cent.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

THE following represent the Bombay team in the match to be played between Bombay and Poona, at 11 a. m. to-day:—

H E Browne
F T Clark
Capt Tomkins
A C Edwards
Capt Kendall
E E Coombs
D Vines
Capt Anderson
F T Milne
A R Burney
Capt Chichester

In the Presidency vs. Parsees the following will be the Presidency team:—

Mr E B Raikes (capt)
Capt Greig
Capt Douglas
Capt Wood
Capt Bond
Capt Tomkins
Mr M R Jardine
Mr L N Bosworth-Smith
Mr C E B Champain
Mr E Sale
Mr H E Browne
Umpire, Lt-Col A D Wilkins, I. M. S.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	0	61
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	22
Total	11	6	243
Total plague deaths to date	78,893	61,789	
Same date last year	4	10	93
Cholera	107	62	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,582 as against 1,499 during the previous week. Of the total number 54 died from plague, 339 from cholera and one from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 51, 354 and 5 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of last year was 607 and that of plague recorded was 75.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 3rd August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	78	44
Poona (including Cantonment)	5	6
Districts.		
Surat	9	6
Thana	20	16
Belgaum	29	17
Kanara	3	1
Kolhapur	3	3
Total	148	94
Week ending 27th July	137	104
Total to date	395,656	310,468

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroach, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thara and Parker, Kathiawar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

COLLAPSE OF HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RAINS.

IT was only six days ago that a house collapsed in Janjiker Street, Mandvie, with fatal results, but another accident of a far more disastrous character occurred yesterday afternoon, at Khetwady Main Road, when a four-storeyed house, abutting on one side to a house of similar height and a gully on the other, came down. The house was occupied by about twenty-five Parsees, some of the female members and the children being at home at the time of the accident. About 12-30 p.m., the whole of the front portion came down with a crash, burying four women, one man, one boy and one child. Out of these three women and one boy were killed, while the rest were more or less seriously injured. The injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained. The accident caused terror amongst the residents of the street, and on the arrival of the police the tenants in the adjoining houses were ordered to leave, which they promptly did. The Municipal Fire Brigade Stations and the Engineering Department were soon informed and a body of lascars from Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank and Byculla promptly arrived, followed by a gang of municipal coolies. Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, and Mr. Nichols, the head of the Fire Brigade, attended immediately and supervised the operations. The entire wood-work was covered by a mass of debris, to remove which and to extricate those who had been buried in the ruins was a task which taxed their energy to the utmost. With all the appliances of the fire-brigade, who worked with all speed, only two bodies were recovered by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the other two not being found until a quarter-past 11 o'clock last night. It appeared that a windlass or a portable crane would have been more valuable than all the appliances which the fire-brigade possess, for removing woodwork, buried under manyd tons of debris.

The house which fell is about thirty-five years' old. The woodwork was not good as was evidenced by the splinters that were scattered over the place after the collapse. The thickness of the walls moreover was not at all commensurate with the height of the building. Some premonitory symptoms of the accident were afforded on the plaster of the wall giving away in places, by the falling down of a clock which was hung in a room on one of the storeys and by the oscillations and shocks which were felt a few seconds before the accident. These forebodings were seriously taken as a warning of the impending catastrophe by one of the deceased persons, named Motibai, wife of Merwanji Rustomji Joshi, who sent her four children away. Motibai herself was about to leave the place, but she remained to take her jewellery box, and as she was getting downstairs, the building came down. Another woman killed was Ruttonbai, daughter of Byramji Chandjibhoy Bhathena. She was married and aged thirty years. She was not a resident of the house, but about half-an-hour before the accident occurred, she had gone to visit Motibai, the other deceased. She was also leaving the house along with Motibai when the collapse took place. She and Motibai both were buried in the ruins. The third and fourth victims were Heerabai, wife of Sorabji Maneckji Todiwalla, the landlord and, her step-son, Pherosha, aged seven. Both of these persons lived on the first storey of the house. The injured included Jaiji, wife of Pherozhsha Cursetji, and her infant, aged about one month. They were living on the ground floor. Bapooji Cursetji Master, a youth, aged twenty-two years, was seriously injured on the head. He resided with his parents on the second floor.

The injured persons were extricated from the debris about half-an-hour after the collapse. The bodies of the deceased Motibai and Ruttonbai were recovered at 4 o'clock—over five hours after the accident—while those of Heerabai and her son Pherozsha were found at 1 o'clock.

The house had been repaired several times, on the last occasion, according to the landlord's statement, as recently as four months ago. The landlord Sorabji Merwanji Todiwalla occupied the first floor, and his daughter Heerabai and son Pherozsha were amongst the killed.

In the evening, at about 7 o'clock, the coroner, Mr. Allan F. Turner, opened an inquiry on the bodies of Motibai and Ruttonbai.

Merwanji Rustomji Joshee said that he was an assistant mechanical engineer in the Chhoi Silk Mill, at Elphinstone Road. He lived in the house together with his wife and four children. At 5 o'clock in the morning, he left home to attend to his work. He lived on the third storey. At 2 o'clock he was informed that the house had collapsed. He came up at once and saw that the front portion of the house had fallen down. About an hour afterwards the body of the deceased was recovered from the debris. It was covered over with chunam dust and there were abrasions on various parts of the body. There was a large bleeding wound under the right shoulder blade. The witness was born in the house about thirty years ago and lived in it ever since. The walls of the house were plastered in places about three days ago. There were no cracks in the wall.

Sorabji Byramji Bhathena identified the body of Ruttonbai. He said he was a grocer and lived at Khetwady Main Road, where he also had his shop. The deceased was his sister and was the wife of Muncherji Jamasji Bhathena. She lived with her husband in the 4th Lane Khetwady. She was thirty years of age. At about 11-30 a.m. witness saw his sister going to visit Motibai, the other deceased. Whilst he was in the shop at 12-30 he heard a crash. Closing his shop, he went to see what it was. People were alarmed and running along the road. He saw that the front portion of the house in which Motibai lived had collapsed. The men belonging to the fire-brigade and the police and the Municipality came to the place, and about 1-30 Bapooji Cursetji Master was taken out and removed to the Hospital. Others were also removed. At about 4 p.m. the body of Motibai was recovered and after her that of Ruttonbai. The latter's body was covered over with chunam dust and there were abrasions on her face, and on various parts of the body. There was also a bleeding wound on the back of her head.

The inquiry was adjourned to Monday afternoon.

The bodies of Heerabai and her son Pherozsha were recovered by the fire brigade, at a quarter past 11 o'clock last night. They were found under the ruins just near the staircase, which divides the front and the rear portion of the house. Mr. Nicholls and his men worked with unflagging zeal with the aid of torch-lights until the bodies of the two deceased were recovered. Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, visited the scene and remained there for a considerable time making inquiries.

The coroner will open an inquiry this morning, on the bodies of the two deceased.

A two-storeyed house, situated at Guzar Street, Byculla, which was in a dilapidated condition and untenanted, collapsed yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, owing to the heavy rain.

TWENTY-EIGHT thousand pairs of composite boots and 10,000 pairs of shoes will be shipped to Africa at the end of September.

A DESPATCH from Fort William, Ontario, published by the "Sun" gives a sensational account of the finding of Andree by Indians in the Canadian backwoods. According to the despatch, a party of Indians last spring came upon the wreckage of a balloon. Among the wreckage were the bodies of two men. There was another man who was alive, but in a terrible condition from exhaustion. He begged the Indians to terminate his sufferings, which they did. The officials of the Hudson Bay Company, it is said, believe the the balloon is Andree's.

THE Earl of Ranfurly has sent the following telegram to Mr. Chamberlain, received at Colonial Office on July 13, 1900:—"My Government, on behalf of New Zealand, desire to offer you hearty congratulations on passing Australian Commonwealth Bill. Although suggested amendments which were considered necessary by this Colony both in its own interests, in the interests of the Commonwealth itself, and of the Mother Country, were not agreed to, the New Zealand Government nevertheless believes the passing of the measure to be for the good of the present and future generations of Australia and of the great Empire to which all British subjects are so proud to belong."

EDUCATION, THE WORK OF LIFE.

LECTURE BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered a lecture on Saaerday evening last at the Anandobhova Theatre, Poona, before a fairly large audienee. Major-General Burnett was in the chair, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, European and Native, connected with education were on the platform. In the course of his lecture, which lasted an hour his lordship said:—

People did not need to live long in this country to know that there was great enthusiam for education here. He had been aware that the subject had been treated by others more competent; but those who had given similar addresses in this association were those who were specially engaged in education. He desired to treat the subject from the stand-point of an observer and a man of the world. How were we to account for the enthusiasm that existed in this country for education? He hoped and believed they esteemed education for itself. It was traditionally regarded as a mark of dignity. He hoped they would not get displeased with him if he said that the people of this country were born spouters. He was rather astonished at times at the indifference with which the speaker regarded the attitude of his audience. He had prepared his speech, he believed he was speaking well, he was happy in speaking, whether the audience were happy in listening or not, he was quite content with enjoying the nectar of his own articulate eloquence. That age in which they lived, was a very practical age, the views and aspirations which existed in olden days were past; people, owing to the circumstances of the age find it necessary to turn their attention to the more sordid care of making a living. He supposed education in this country was regarded as an avenue to competence and affluence; and it was not yet understood that education was not a necessary avenue even to competence much less to wealth, influence and power. He thought there was a disposition to rush into professions without regard to the probable opportunities of making a maintenance. It was a long time now since he thought of going to the Scottish bar. He was told that the profession was full, but he had visions of a wig and gown; of addressing judges; making stirring appeals to juries, interpreting the law of the country; it had slipped him altogether that the possibility of addressing judges depended greatly upon getting briefs or of being entrusted with exciting cases, and when he had committed himself then all these circumstances came into his mind, all these things which should have been thought of earlier. In England and Scotland such impecunious barristers had to live upon their fathers, who had to purchase their wigs and gowns and to maintain the dignity of their profession. In this country there was a more convenient manner of disposing of impecunious sons. Fathers were said to offer their sons to be bid for in the matrimonial market. In India the fathers offer their sons, but in England the sons offer themselves, more especially in that profession to which their gallant chairman belonged. He thought it was necessary for them to understand what education really meant, and distinguish it from certain things which are like it but are not itself.

EDUCATION WAS NOT SYNONYMOUS WITH KNOWLEDGE.

Some uneducated men were well informed. They had been about a good deal in the world, and had information stored in their minds, but they could not apply the information they possessed either for their own benefit or for that of others. Mere accomplishments should not be confused with education. Some people speak a great number of languages, but they were not acquainted with the structure or with the grammar. They could not read, they could not spell, they spoke only by practice, but they could not be said to be educated in languages. It was the same with music. Men might sing a beautiful song without knowing the methods of music, a practical musician would at once detect the fact. There were very learned men who had very good memories, and were able to produce their knowledge in a most complete and eloquent way; there were others who had very bad memories and they appeared sometimes stupid and ill informed alongside of the person whose attainments perhaps compared with the other person were altogether trifling. There were some who possessed literary facility but they lacked accuracy and sound judgment. Sometimes books were written by persons which had commanded a great sale. He had heard it said they would have been good books if they told the truth, and nothing was entitled to be considered education unless its motive was the discovery and appreciation of truth. So they were not to confuse education with things that were not education itself. What, then, was true education? Education was the development and the training of all the powers which they possessed, in order that they might make the best use of them for the benefit of their fellow creatures. None of them were exactly the same in respect of their powers and capabilities. That was one of the marvels of creation. Everybody was different from everybody else. No man had the power of doing work and service as any other man. He believed that God expects from us particular service which we can render, and which he gets from no one else. It was our duty to equip ourselves to that end.

EDUCATION DID NOT COME TO AN END AT ANY PARTICULAR AGE OF LIFE.

A man might climb to the top of his profession, if a lawyer might be a chief justice; if a soldier a commander-in-chief; if a clergyman he might become a bishop or a metropolitan and then it would appear to him that there was nothing more to obtain. One great character in history, the Great Alexander, was said to have wept because he had noting more to conquer. If he had looked into his mind he would have seen a great deal to accomplish, a great deal to conquer. He had still a career before him, and if he had applied himself to the task of cultivating his mind, he would not have felt there was nothing more to learn or to conquer. The lecturer believed and it was one of his strongest convictions, that while education progressed in this world it would not end in this term of life, but that it would continue to the other world. None of us would have any cause to weep because he had nothing more to learn. Education then was not a thing which was accomplished in any one period of life but consisted in the development of all our powers, in that they might turn them to the best account and best use of their fellow creatures. Man was a composite being, he had two elements in his nature, the material and the spiritual. He had a body and he had a soul. There was a kindof person who called himself a materialist. He thought a materialist was a very dull sort of person That belief might even be associated with a great dealof intellectual brilliancy. His mind, however powerful, moved in rather restricted region. He (the speaker) did not mindif they were anything else than materialists. Whatever their religion might be he was interested in it. He did not take interest in that man who called himself a materialist. He hoped that none of them were materialists. In the nature of man there were two elements, the psychic and the pneumatic. Plato used to say that the body was made for the soul, but that the soul could not express itself except through the body. If the whole man was to be educated and that was the object they had before them, it ought never to be forgotten that the body requires education, *mens sana in corpore sano*. In his time if a man was educated it was in classics, philosophy and mathematics. If he had learned these things it was thought he had got a good education. They were never taught the use of eyes or hands. Drawing was never taught. Carpentry or iron work were never thought of. These faculties of the eye and hand remained untrained.

THIS WAS ALTERED NOW IN ENGLAND.

If England was to keep her place, and India to rise to her place in the nations she must be trained to the use of eye and hand. Education of the mind did not wholly consist in storing up knowledge or information; it consisted in the strengthening the mind in making it able to apply itself efficiently in any matters with which it might have to deal. The strength with which the mind could exert itself was the proper result of education. To concentrate the whole mind very early upon some subject and become master of it. The basis of education ought to be got before the student came to matriculation; and when be studied for his degree he should concentrate his mind on that special subject and his examination should be in that special subject and subjects allied to it. He thought a great deal of time was lost and a great deal of force wasted by desultory studies. In his time in college he had to study classics, philosophy, and mathematics by turn, and when he had finished classics he studied philosophy and left classics alone; and when he had finished philosophy he left the others alone, and so it came to pass that they had forgotten all the subjects passed except the last one. To concentrate themselves to chose their subject by the aid of others. If any one could say what kind of ability a student had, and advise him to take up a particular study he was likely to become efficient in it. That was a secret of the development of a young man's powers, by concentrating himself on a single subject. But it was true that there was a loss of sympathy in other subjects. Charles Darwin confessed that he had lost the power of entering with interest on any other subjects. If that great man had not concentrated himself upon one subject he would not have left such a magnificent heritage to future generations. He would say; concentrate and don't lose time.

ONE WORD OF WARNING TO STUDENTS

was, there is no time to lose. Perhaps they might suppose that they could spend their earlier days in desultory studies. That was a great mistake; when they lost time they could not redeem it. Men who made their mark in the world were men who chose early and who continued to devote their energy all their life long to their subject. The world was arranged so that to do good brought happiness, and to do evil brought sorrow; and if it were possible to any one of them to do wrong without suffering sooner or later, then that would be a violation of nature, and the principles upon which this world was constituted. Experience of the world teaches that we were members one of another and that we could not dissociate ourselves from others. We should work heart and soul for the interests of others. Apart from that there was no confidence between man and man, No one would venture anything or take anything in hand. They could not trust their brethren. Honesty had been said to be the best policy and so it was. If a man was dishonest he was sooner or later found out and that brought bad reputation upon others, and those with whom he was associated. It was not an unheard of thing that even a market had been rained because it had been saturated with dishonesty. Every man had his price; and that value did not depend upon his cleverness or accomplishments as it did upon his value of honesty; that was of far more value than if he was brilliantly accomplished without these things. No system of education was in any way complete which did not promote the education of the moral qualities; and he should be extremely gratified if ever there was a syndicate of good and able men to compile a simple ethical literature for use in our schools and universities. He did not think education could ever be complete without the education of the moral faculties. He had tried to cover a wide field. He had shown that the development of physical exercise,progress in the education of a man,might be facilitated by concentration on a definite subject, and he had warned every one to realise that his individual progress and all progress could only be accomplished if it be pursued in obedience to the principles of righteousness, goodness, and truth.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

OPPOSITION MEETING AT SURAT.

A CROWDED meeting of the citizens of Surat, writes a correspondent, was held on Sunday, in the hall of the Vankaner Theatre, to protest against the New Municipal Bill. It was a full representative meeting The proceedings of the meeting commenced at 6 p. m. with a proposition, moved by Sheth Luxmidas Dwarkadas, Sheth of the Surat Mahajan, calling Mr Nagindas Brijbhukhandas Kaji, a distinguished retired Rajkot pleader and a very zealous Municipal Commissioner to the chair. It was supported by Mr. Hirachand Motichand, also a Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Kaji, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a short but effective speech. That was followed by the following resolutions:—

I.—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Bill now before the Legislative Council is in its principle and details subversive of local self-government inasmuch as it assails the independence of Municipal Corporations, introduces the principle of official interference in the autonomy of municipal bodies, is likely to create utmost confusion in municipal administration by creating three distinct jurisdictions, viz., (1) president, (2) chief executive officer, and (3) corporation, and thus introduces conflicting interest, which will lead to the total suppression of the independence of municipal matters and deprives the representatives of all control over the officers; and this meeting further disapproves the policy of prescribing excessive fines for mere municipal offences; and this meeting further is of opinion that the Bill by introducing the principle of sectional representation is calculated to introduce and engender in the Presidency racial and sectarian feelings, which feelings are likely to kill all public spirit in the people and introduce in Municipal Corporations feelings which will hamper all civic work; and, lastly, this meeting disapproves of putting the burden of famine and plague charges on municipal bodies which charges, if paid by the local bodies, will reduce them to insolvency, and incapacitate them in the performance of their legitimate duties." This was proposed by Mr. Bhanushankar N. Dave, seconded by Mr. Hirachand Sheth, and carried unanimously.

II.—"That this meeting is of opinion (*a*) that the ratio of nominated members in the Municipality should only be one-fourth to the number of the whole Corporation and the number of the official members in the corporations be reduced; (*b*) that Municipalities in Zilla towns must have non-official Presidents for their Municipality, elected by each Corporation at the time of its formation; (*c*) that the Councillors, President, Vice-President should not be removable from office unless they have disqualified themselves under disabilities specified in the Act, and unless they have had an opportunity to be heard in their defence; (*d*) that petitions against elections under the Act must be made to the District Court and not to the District Judge and that the decision of the Court be not considered final; (*e*) that a Municipality can only be suspended after a proceeding in the District Court on a petition, the Municipality or any voter having the right to show cause against each petition, the decision of the District Court being subject to appeal by the Municipality or the voter; (*f*) that the power now proposed of suspending and prohibiting levy of taxes, and directing imposition of additional tax proposed to be vested in Government is objectionable and calculated to introduce the principle of unnecessary intermeddling in the autonomy of Municipalities." This was proposed by Mr. Chunilal, M. Gandhi, B. A. L L. B, seconded by Mr. Motabhai M. Desai, High Court Pleader, and carried unanimously.

III.—"That this meeting regrets that it cannot accept the justice or truth of the censure passed against Surat and its representatives in the Municipality by the Hon. Mr. James from his seat in the Legislative Council; this meeting further is of opinion that there are in Surat plenty of fit persons to be non-official Presidents, and denies there has been any factiousness in the representatives of the people who have given important questions due consideration, expressed their opinions and criticised with independence public measures which independence and candidness, it seems, have given offence and have been construed into factiousness; and the said representatives have always evinced public spirit which, the meeting thinks, needs all encouragement from the Government and its representatives." This was proposed by Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, bar-at-law, seconded by Mr. Nanulal Keshavlal, and carried unanimously with very loud acclamation

IV.—"That the chairman, Mr. Nagindas B. Kaji, be empowered to forward a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting and that a committee consisting of the chairman, Sheth Luxmidas Dwarkadas, Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Mr. Thakuram Kapilram be appointed to send from time to time representations to the proper authorities embodying the views expressed in this meeting and to take such measures as to them seem necessary for the purpose. This was proposed by Mr. Dayabhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., and seconded by Mr. Gaurishankar Vyankatnath, and carried unanimously.

The meeting dissolved after a vote of thanks proposed by Sheth Nurbhai, of the firm of Bhaimiyah Vajirbhai, and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Surajram to the chairman and the manager of the Vankaner Theatre.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government is now considering the question of offering some inducement in the way of extra pay to retired departmental officers with honorary rank and to warrant officers to volunteer for active service in time of emergency.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R, RUBETTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, sailing from Victoria Dock, noon. Passengers are requested to be on board not latter then 11 a.m. for the inspection of the Health Officer:—

FOR GENOA.

Mr R Acklow
Miss Acklow
Lt and Mrs Buist
Mr and Mrs Daliwal
Capt Fonseca
Mrs Fonseca and 7 children
Mr A D Gunn
Mr and Mrs Harford
Mr and Mrs C W E Montgomerie
Capt A Moore
Lt R S Phillips
Major W H Quicke
Mr J A Robertson
Rev Padri Serafino
Mr D Souter
Mr Sutherland
Mr Swymerton
Mr P K Thomas
Capt Williamson and 42 deck passengers

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is, a home correspondent learns, having the animals and birds obtained for him by Dr. Donaldson Smith in Somaliland mounted and prepared for exhibition, after the manner of those in the Natural History Museum. The collection has been sent to London for the purpose, and when the work is done the specimens are to be sent to India to be placed in the Baroda Museum, which already contains a really fine series of representatives of the fauna of India.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FURTHER IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

THE following is the very ambiguous proclamation of the prefect which caused such alarm among the Christians at Wenchow:—

This proclamation is issued by me, Ch'i, prefect of Wenchow, for the information of all concerned. I have carefully analysed the feelings and general opinion of the masses and find that the Taoist priest, Hsu Ah-lei, has certainly done nothing unlawful, nor has any one ever charged him before the courts. The Association of Boxers ("Ch'uan Hui") formed by him, was merely for mutual protection, and not for creating trouble, nor for the purpose of attacking the Christians. The hoisting of the flag (of rebellion) at Pingyang was, as a matter of fact, the doing of a body of ruffians and desperadoes who created disturbances without cause, in which the Boxers had no part. Ignorant persons, however, manufactured rumours and by a succession of circumstances falsely laid the blame on Hsu Ah-lei, the Taoist priest. Having obtained reliable information in this matter it behoves me therefore to give justice where due, and absolve the said Hsu Ah-lei from blame. I have also found by investigation that, from time immemorial, there has never been any law which forbids the practising of boxing or the use of the quarter staff ("ch'uan-p'ang"), but there are indeed laws which forbid the practice of foreign religions. Now while foreigners are ermitpted to preach their doctrines in China, what right have they, on the other hand, to forbid our people from learning boxing? (Should this be permitted) our people will, in time of trouble, be found to be lethargic and weak in constitution—able to do nothing but await the death that threatens them. In a petition to the Governor I fully explained the matter to His Excellency and advocated that, under the circumstances, Hsu Ah-lei and his followers should be received into the ranks of the local militia ("t'uan"). On the 6th of July I received H.E.'s rescript to my petition in which H.E. stated that as this is the time now for the country to make use of our military strength, permission is therefore granted to embody the said Hsu Ah-lei and his Boxers in the locae militia, but that they must be forbidden to create any trouble between the masses and the native Christians. In view of this I am, therefore, hereby authorised to order the said Hsu Ah-lei and his Boxers to report at my yamen in Wenchow for the purpose of having their names enrolled as militramen ("tuan"), after which they are to assist the Government troops in guarding the countriside. The headman of these new militia is to be hereby granted the brevet button (opaque white) of the 6th military grade and appointed chief thereof. Should he be found to distinguish himself in his duties in the future his name will be forwarded to the superior officials and recomended for further promotion.

While composing the present proclamation the rumour was brought to me that there were some Boxers meditating an attack on Mission Churches. Ten thousand times do I exhort you not to do such a thing, for should you do this you will place me in difficulties vis-a-vis H. E. the Governor while, on the other hand, you who are all law-abiding people will bring upon yourselves the guilt of resisting the orders of the constituted authorities. I, however, hereby command you that hereafter should there be any cause for complaint between the masses and native converts you are required to state the matter clearly in a petition to me, your prefect, and leave all to me to decide. You who are law-abiding people are the foundation of the State and should any one under protection of the churches dare to impose upon any of my people I will certainly show no mercy to such but will punish them to the fullest extent of the law. I always dispense justice in attending to my duties, and in such matters I make no difference between my people and native Christians; whoever is wrong I punish. I hereby command the said Hsu Ah-lei and his Boxers to come with all haste to my yamen to have their names enrolled in the militia. Let there be no delay in this matter.

Proclaimed the 15th day of the 6th moon, 26th year of Kuang Hsu (11th July, 1900).

ALLEGED "IMPERIAL" DECREES.

The following alleged "Imperial" decrees are said to have been issued from Peking, via Chinan, through Governor Yuan Shihkai, of the last named city. We give a translation of them, but cannot under the present state of affairs, guarantee their bona fides as, ever since the 20th of June last, some high provincial officials in the empire have made it a point to accept all that have been issued after that date as genuine orders from the Peking Government, while others again have refused to obey many of them on the ground that they are so contrary to instructions hitherto issued as to raise the suspicion that they must have been the product of a different author. The following two decrees which we translate below are supposed to have been issued on the 17th instant:—

(1) The present fighting between China and Foreign Countries began with mutual disturbances (rioting) between the masses and native Christians.

(Note:—The term used here is the general one "Ming-chiao," that is to say, "Ming," inhabitants and subjects, and "Chiao," members of the Church, thus making a distinction between the two, seeming to imply that the Christians are not subjects of the Throne.—Translator.)

These were eventually followed by the taking and holding of the Taku forts, a circumstance which roused the ire (of the whole country), thereby bringing about actual hostilities. On the other hand, however, the Throne, considering the importance of friendly relations between China and other countries above other matters, would not lightly break off our friendship, and therefore repeatedly issued clear instructions for the protection of the various legations. Orders were also sent to the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of provinces to protect all missionaries within their several jurisdictions and also that, since war was in progress and peace not yet restored, care should be taken to protect from harm the very large numbers of merchants and subjects of the various countries residing in China. We now command the various said Tartar Generals, Viceroys, and Governors of provinces to make a careful list of all foreign merchants and missionaries in the various treaty ports, prefectures, sub-prefectures, departments, and districts, who are to be energetically, and diligently protected according to our Treaties with foreign countries. Let there not be the least chance of lack of watchfulness against surprise.

Last month we were exceedingly surprised to learn that the Japanese Chancellor Shan (Sugiyama) had been murdered and we had not yet got over our surprise when news came of the murder again of the German Minister. That a Minister who has been in charge in Peking of the mutual intercourse between our two countries should be suddenly fatally attacked and murdered makes our grief and sympathy all the deeper, and we repeat our command that the perpetrators of this outrage must be arrested and punished according to their deserts. As for all foreigners who have been killed during the fighting now in progress in Tientsin, with the exception of those killed in battle opposed to our troops, we hereby command the Governor of Peking and the Viceroy of Chihli to make a detailed list of all who have been wrongfully killed, such as merchants, missionaries, etc., and whatever property of theirs that may have been lost, destroyed or taken by force, and await further commands as to what shall be done in regard to them. With regard to those ruffians and outlaws and rebellious subjects of ours in various places, who have of late begun to burn, pillage, and plague our law-abiding subjects, such a state of affairs is really beyond all precedents, and it is our command that the Viceroys, Governors, and high military officers concerned investigate the actual state of affairs and combine to suppress and punish such men in order to preserve peace in their various territories. Let this decree be published for the information of the whole Empire.

(2) We have received a memorial from Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli and also other memorials from high officials concerned, reporting the loss of the prefectural city of Tientsin and praying that punishment may be administered to the said memorialists who were unable to defend the said city. We hereby command that Yu Lu be cashiered, but retained in charge of said Viceroyalty, and that Sung Ch'ing be handed over to the Board of War for the determination of an adequate penalty.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN DECREES IN SHANTUNG.

The following translation of a decree posted in Shangtung has been sent to us for insertion, and its absolute authenticity is guaranteed:—

"Decree of the sub-prefect of Yihsien against the Christian religion.

"Being charged with the administration of the sub-prefecture of Yihsien, depending on the prefecture of Laichoufu, I, Sing, issue to-day this proclamation (Kaoche) in order to let you know that lately I have received a letter from the prefect, transmitting to me the mandate which he received from the Governor of the Province. The mandate is as follows:—

"The sect of the Boxers has now become known as "hostile" to the Christian religion ever since last year, when they caused a great deal of trouble at Tingwenhsien, Shantung, after which their ranks increased in every village like so many swarms of bees and ants, and their audacious force increased daily. In the two provinces of Chihli and Shantung, there is scarcely a single spot where the Boxers are not to be found; actually in the suburbs of Peking and Tientsin they have burnt and destroyed churches, slaughtered Christians, and they have actually put even ordinary people (non-Christians) to great sufferings. They have since turned against different members of the European Powers, in order to annoy them; hence the reason why the European armies have combined to form a coalition from which results great danger. This danger has increased to such a pitch that it becomes impossible to put it down. The Europeans in the interior are all longing to leave the interior. Reflecting on the origin of these calamities, it seems to me in reality that it comes from the Christians, who are nothing more than foxes clothed in the audacity of the tiger. They are daily for all sorts of reasons oppressing and insulting the people (non-Christians) so that their mutual hatred and discord cannot be appeased.

"The dyke once open, the waters rush forth with bury (viz., hatred will be increased) and it cannot be otherwise; thus I think that there is no other means of preventing the boiling of water in the kettle than to take away the wood burning underneath (viz. to destroy the cause of the evil). Now, the Christians are my subjects, but it is only because the Christains have been seduced by the Europeans, that they have followed an erroneous path. Therefore if you other Christians can correct the existing discords, and rectify them, you will continue to be members of the people of our August Emperor, whence the hatred and discord will no longer exist (between Christian and pagan) and each one will be able to save himself and his family. Therefore I, the prefect order you to warn quickly the sub-prefect, your subordinate, to oblige all the Christians in the territory placed under their jurisdiction to renounce the Christian religion at once, without further delay and unanimously, and to write out an act in which they pledge themselves never again to practise the Christian religion.

"As to the churches and residences of the Europeans, as well as their furniture and other objects, all henceforth belongs to the Government.

"Besides, I send this mandate to warn the ordinary people (non-Christians) that they are not authorised by the above-mentioned words to hate or persecute the Christians, nor to raise new troubles, nor rashly dare to burn or pillage their houses. If they will not obey will undergo the most severe punishment, according to the laws regarding rebellion.

"As to your prefect, you ought to know that in obliging the Christians to renounce their religion, it is the best means to save them and their families; as to the mandarians, they are not authorised either to persecute them or to slaughter them. It is only thus that an end can be put to the present calamities, etc."

This mandate of the Governor has been transmitted by the prefect to me, your sub-prefect. Having received these orders, I send runners to call the Christians to appear before my tribunal, in order to be interrogated and to present to me the written act of their renunciation of Christianity, after which I shall give information to my superior. I therefore send this proclamation to warn you. For this reason I give notice that everyone of the militia and civilians alike of the sub-prefecture, you will seek exact information. All of you are to carefully observe with respect this mandate of the Governor. You are not authorised by the force of the above words to persecute the Christians and to rashly raise troubles—as to the Christians, they must not be audacious in oppressing the pagans nor insulting them so as to raise hatred. If they dare wilfully to infringe these orders, it is certain they will be punished severely, according to the laws and without mercy. Everyone must observe the above with fear and respect. A Special Proclamation.

The above proclamation must be brought to the knowledge of all. This 13th day of the 6th moon of the 26th year of Kuang Hsu (July 9th, 1900).

Proclamation placarded in the village of Yungchaohien (which contains Christians).

In another decree, dated the 15th day of the 6th moon, the same sub-prefect addresses himself to the elders, and after having expressed himself in almost the same terms as above stated, he tells them to warn at once the Christians in their jurisdiction that within five days they must present themselves to the tribunal of the sub-prefect, and there make an act wherein they engage themselves never more to learn the Christian religion; on complying they may return to their respective houses, and each practise his calling in peace; if they do not comply by coming to the tribunal then they will have shown themselves wilfully obstinate, from which moment they will be seized, brought to the tribunal, and punished severely.

No Christian is to say that he has not been warned in time. If they renounce their religion they may return home and live in peace like faithful subjects.

And to the ordinary people (non-Christians), I do not allow them to take advantage of the above mentioned words to persecute religion and cause trouble, says the sub-prefect.

THE ITALIAN CONTINGENT.

By some accident our Tientsin correspondent has omitted to mention the assistance given by the Italian contingent at the capture of Tientsin city. Though only a small force of 40 men, it lost six wounded, some of them severely, and we know that throughout Admiral Seymour has spoken with unqualified admiration of the services rendered by the small force that the Italian warships were able to contribute to the defence of Tientsin.

THE DEFENCE OF THE TARTAR GENERAL OF THE CHINESE AMUR.

The following telegram is alleged to have been received by the high provincial authorities, south of the Yellow river, from Shou Shan, Tartar General of Heilungchiang, (Tsitsihar), dated the 19th inst., with reference to the fighting in the Amur region between Manchus and Russians, already reported in these columns.

I have received no reliable news from either Peking or Tientsin as to the situation there. In Southern Manchuria (Fengtien) owing to the Russians having seized the Tiehling Pass, communication by courier post has been cut for the last six or seven days. I have repeatedly telegraphed to Yang Jui (Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg) asking him to ask the Russian Foreign Office the reason of this, and their reply was that 'owing to the rioting on all sides of the Boxers, their destruction of the railways, obstruction of work thereon, and the inablity of the local authorities to preserve the peace, the Russian authorities had no alternative except to hasten up troops to protect their property and suppress the rebellion. In consequence of this reply and relying friendship of the Russian Governor General and high officials in charge of railway construction, which were reported to me only the other day, I suggested that we should both withdraw our troops in order to avert any suspicion of hostility between our respective nations. Judge of my surprise when I was informed that on the 11th of July, the Russian Railway head constructor and his people at Fu-la-eih-chi, on the assertions of a place 70 li west of Tsitsihar the provincial capital, had ruthlessly burned their own houses, destroying at the same the Chinese telegraph lines in the vicinity. Having done this damage the Russians started off in their railway cars to seek safety at Charbin river. This morning the Russians came down south by steamer several thousand strong. I then received a Charbin telegram maliciously accusing me of first attacking the Russian railway constructors who were accordingly compelled to seek safety in flight, and holding the Chinese government responsible for the safety of the whole railway in Manchuria. The crisis at the present is very serious and I am being hardly pressed by the Russians. I trust that you will kindly state the whole circumstances to the newspapers for publication so that they may know the rights and wrongs of the matter. You can, on the other hand, depend upon me for the defence of our territory in the North east to the best of my ability."

THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

A letter said to have been written on the 6th inst., by a President of one of the Minor Boards in Peking to a relative in Shanghai arrived here on the 21st inst., having come by Imperial overland courier post. "........ The legations that are left are still uncaptured, but owing to the daily fighting that has been constantly going on, of late, there are now reported to be only 300 odd persons left in the legations. Should the foreign relief force arrive here early there may be still a chance of saving the residue now left. If here be any more delay I am very much afraid that there will be none left to receive the relieving force." It is most significant that not a word is said in the letter—which is a bona fide one—about any so called "Government" troops helping the legation people in their deadly fight with the savage Kansu troops and Boxers. The Chinese officials wish us to believe that Jung Lu and Prince Ching have been opposing the Boxers and Tung, and helping the legations, but there is not a word in the above letter to confirm this statement.—"N. C. Herald." (July 25).

TINNED FOODS IN INDIA.

TINNED food in most parts of India and in some shape or form being rather a necessity than a choice, any attempt to create an unreasoning prejudice against it is not to be encouraged. On the other hand, there can be no harm in reminding a sometimes forgetful public that an element of danger does exist, and that there is need for caution. Such a reminder makes a timely appearance—timely because the worst season of the year is now approaching—in the form of a pamphlet bearing the not very handy title "Hints on the packing and preservation of merchandise in the tropics," published by the "Indian Textile Journal" Press of Bombay. All the cases of fatal poisoning known to have occurred in India in recent years, from the use of tinned provisions have, it seems, been traced to one of two causes—either the food was badly packed or it had remained too long unconsumed. Bad packing may betray itself, as, for instance, when careless soldering gives way during transport or handling; but tins that have been kept too long do not, as a rule, "give themselves away." It is true that when decomposition sets in, the original vacuum in the tins disappears and the flat surfaces are puffed out, indicating the pressure of bad gas within; but long before this pressure accumulates, the contents are only fit for manure. Moreover, it is the custom in India among respectable dealers to auction off all doubtful stock at regular intervals to avoid the risk of complaints from customers, and this rejected stuff is bought by less scrupulous dealers, many of whom will prick the puffed-out tins to release the gas, solder them up again, and offer them for sale as fresh goods in competition with the very merchant from whom the tins were purchased. Practises of this sort suggest that there is room for protective legislation, and the pamphlet quoted makes the sensible and moderate proposal that a clause should be introduced into the Merchandise Marks Act requiring the year of manufacture to be legibly stamped upon every tin.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.

(Concluded from Monday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

IMPERIAL AID.

CONTINUING his speech on the Budget in the House of Commons on July 23, Lord George Hamilton said:—It is said that, after all, Indian Government aids and disbursements are regulated by the state of your finances. What really regulates expenditure in India is the Famine Code. That Code made provision for every conceivable contingency, and two extreme principles upon which it is founded and which regulate its action are on the one hand that money should not be wasted, and on the other that wherever life can be saved there expenditure is to be incurred. (Cheers.) As far as the relief of famine in India is concerned the whole financial resources, the whole administrative machinery are at the disposal of those who are combating this terrible evil, and it is only in the event of our being unable to give effect to the regulations which we have deliberately laid down that we shall appeal for help or assistance elsewhere. May I just say a word to many hon. friends on both sides who, actuated by the most philanthropic motives, were desirous that the Imperial Government should in the earlier stages of the famine have contributed a large sum to help the Indian Government in their task? I quite admit that conditions may arise under which we may be brought face to face with facts which would necessitate such assistance on a large scale, but I for one have been brought up to believe that if you want to encourage effective economy in India, if you want to ensure financial reform, you must make Indian finance as far as possible independent and self-supporting. We live in a time when public expenditure is the fashion. (Opposition cheers.) There seems to be no class of expenditure to which a large portion of members of the House are not ready to give their assent, and it is a very hard task when there is this craving for expenditure for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, with the taxpayer at his back to prevent expenditure advancing by leaps and bounds. There is no more unpopular and unpleasant task which any man can undertake than that of checking the demands so constantly falling upon him. In India there is just the same pressure; but if the Minister of Finance in India is consistent in trying to keep down expenditure, because he knows he must balance his income and expenditure, it is his duty to establish an equilibrium between the income and the disbursements of the Indian Government. It is nearly 27 years ago, since I first went to the India Office. I was under admirable tuition, and my mentors were always great upon this—that the only hope of effective economy, the only hope of improving the financial system, was to make India independent and self-supporting. Therefore, if I objected to and opposed premature proposals to the Imperial Exchequer it is not because I have not sympathy with the sufferings of the Indian people, but because I believe the course I have adopted is for the truest well-being of India. (Cheers.) I feel that a sound system of finance depends upon the development of the material and industrial products of the country. I believe that as soon as this cloud passes we shall be able to make considerable remissions of taxation and so to improve and ameliorate the general condition of the taxpayers. (Cheers.)

LORD WELBY'S COMMISSION.

But I admit that this must be conditional upon fair treatment by the Imperial Treasury as regards the apportionment of the charges in which the two Exchequers have a common interest, and that naturally brings me to the very elaborate report, delivered after years of investigation, which Lord Welby's Commission have drawn up. In this House it is the fashion with a good many of my friends on both sides to accuse the representative of the India Office with taking an optimistic view of Indian finance. Now, just let the House look at what are the main statements of this report made by men of the highest authority, who have spent their whole lives in examining questions of finance, and some of whom have been intimately associated with the Treasury here. They say first that the financial machinery of the Indian Government is well organised and effectively controlled. Then they go on to say that, though the growth of expenditure has exceeded the normal growth of revenue, this was mainly due to the increased cost of exchange due to the fall in value of the rupee, and that except for this fall, a considerable reduction of taxation might have been looked for. They further say that during the past 40 years the unproductive debt of India had been reduced 25 per cent., that the commercial services, the telegraphs and post offices, were worked at a considerable profit, and that the railway and irrigation works, with their far-reaching benefits, entail but a very slight cost. And lastly they say that the apportionment of charge between the United Kingdom and India as regards matters in which they have a common interest has on the whole been equitable and fair. If, then, we take a sanguine view, it is because we have our pulse in Indian finance. If we could stop this fall in exchange if we could in any way ensure anything like stability in exchange, I am perfectly positive it would be possible in future to make considerable reductions in taxation. Not only so, but you would offer the strongest inducements to capitalists in this country to make investments in India. (Cheers.) The question of exchange is indeed the key of the situation. The Commission suggests practically that a certain sum should be transferred from one Treasury to the other, and they assume that if this sum is so transferred, the arrangements between the two Governments will in future be practically equitable. Taking the proposals in their entirety, the amount which they propose should be transferred and charged from one Treasury to the other is 257,000*l*. I have been in communication with the various departments concerned. The Government wish to give the most favourable consideration to these proposals, and we hope that in the course of a few months we shall be able to make arrangements whereby a sum equivalent to 257,000*l*. shall be transferred as suggested, and India to that extent will be benefited. (Cheers.) At the same time, I am bound to guard myself by saying that I do not necessarily bind myself to accept all the detailed proposals of the Commissioners.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

I naturally pass on from Lord Welby's Commission to the work we have done during the past year in connection with our object of establishing a gold standard associated with a limited gold currency. What did the experts tell us? We always like to consult experts. I think it is often pleasant to hear them talk, but the real satisfaction is when a number of experts have irretrievably committed themselves to a proposition which subsequent events show to be wholly and utterly false. (Laughter.) The experts on this occasion who were opposed to our policy all told us that we might be able to establish a gold standard by proclamation in India, but as to associating with that a gold currency or getting any amount of gold flowing into India it was an absurdity. The famine to which I have so frequently alluded, caused a great falling off in the export trade of India, war broke out in the transvaal, the world was deprived of its largest source of gold supply, and in consequence of the war expenditure the price of money rose. If the committee of which the right hon. gentleman was chairman, could have foreseen that in the first year after they concluded their report conditions so unfavourable to the realisation of a gold standard and currency in India would have existed, I think they would not have wanted action to be taken until a normal state of things had been re-established. Yet, notwithstanding this combination of influences against us during the past year, there has been a superabundance of gold. I do not like to trouble the House with figures, but this is an interesting matter. There is a very large note circulation in India, and a considerable portion of this note circulation is covered by Government, securities, the remainder, by coined metal, either rupees or gold. In January 1899 the note issues secured by metal were 15 crores 67 lacs; against that was held silver, 15 crores 19 lacs; gold 48 lacs. In October silver had fallen to 12 crores 35 lacs; and gold had risen to more than 5 crores. In January this year silver had fallen to 6 crores 78 lacs, and gold had risen to 10 1-2 crores. On May 1, of the notes for 18 1-2 crores secured by metal, only 4 1-2 crores were represented by silver. We were in consequence obliged to buy silver and coin it to exchange it for gold. We have been compelled to buy 1,900,000*l*. of silver, sufficient to coin 440 lacs. About 1,689 lacs of rupees, or 11,200,000*l*., have been added to the rupee circulation since April 1, 1899.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

There is only one other item of expenditure on which I wish to say a word or two—Army expenditure. Our Native Army in India until recently was armed with the Martini rifle. We thought it necessary that they should have the more modern weapon, and we were able to arm a considerable portion of the Native Army early in this year with Enfields. I regret that we have to incur this expenditure, but it is inevitable. The sums which have been paid by the British Government for the contingents to South Africa and China will to a very large extent cover the expenditure. In certain quarters it is suggested that, because the Indian Government in exceptional circumstances have allowed a certain number of the troops of their establishment to go to South Africa and China, the Indian establishments must be in excess of the requirements. The emergency, however, was in both cases altogether exceptional, and the Indian Government were perfectly justified under the circumstances in doing what they did. Because in abnormal circumstances we ran a risk, it is unreasonable to suppose that when affairs return to a normal condition we should still continue to run that risk. Therefore, I can hold out no hope whatever of a reduction of military expenditure. I think, if anything is done, we may have slightly to increase it. That is not due to any wish to extend our territory, or to adopt any aggressive policy.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER POLICY.

During the last year Lord Curzon has shown great energy and determination in seeing everything for himself; he has passed all along the frontier. Two principles have been laid down for the regulation of our North-West Frontier policy, One is the substitution of levies and local Militia for British Indian troops, and the other withdrawal from cantonments outside the administrative frontier. That policy has been vigorously followed by Lord Curzon. He has placed a local Militia on the frontier, and has withdrawn the troops from cantonments outside the frontier and concentrated them in convenient cantonments where they will be in readiness to go at very short notice to the relief of the local levies if required. Suggestions have been made to the Indian Government to construct a railway down the Khyber Pass, and to place a British garrison at Kotal, but these views did not recommend themselves to Lord Curzon and myself, and the only railroad made is one to Jamrud, in our own territory. I cannot leave the Indian Army without alluding to the irreparable loss India has sustained by the death of two distinguished soldiers, Sir Donald Stewart and Sir William Lockhart. (Hear, hear.) Sir Donald Stewart's military reputation is well known. (Hear, hear.) He was for 15 years past a member of the Council of the Secretary of State, and a shrewder or more sagacious adviser never had a seat on that Council, and with his unfailing sagacity and great patience he was as good an adviser in financial, political, and administrative questions as he was in military questions. (Hear, hear.) Sir William Lockhart was a born leader of men and a man of immense force of character. (Hear, hear.) He no doubt shortened his life by his devotion to duty, for he was undergoing a course of German baths when he was called upon to take up the command in India. He went out at a moment's notice, and I fear that the hardships he underwent so impaired his health that he was never able fully to recover. There is one characteristic about these two great men. Both had rare powers of attracting the native officers and natives who served under them in such a way as to secure their complete confidence. There is another most distinguished Anglo-Indian soldier, Lord Roberts—(cheers)—who possesses this characteristic to a superlative degree.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

We have made enormous changes in India during the last 10 years. Our Government is stronger and more solidified than it was before that period. The material prosperity of a large section of the population has greatly increased, and our mechanism of Government has so improved and developed that I think it may fairly be claimed for it that it is the most advanced and scientific system that India has ever possessed. Yet sometimes I have doubts whether our popularity has increased, Sir, we have gone on improving our administration, we have passed up through various stages of administrative improvements until administration at the present moment has reached the highest point of development. This work has been accomplished by a great deal of labour and ability, and I do not think too much credit can be given to those who have achieved it. (Hear, hear.) We have codified the laws and simplified procedure, and we have made uniform our methods of administration, but, looking at all these great improvements, can it be said that they are as palatable to the people to whom they are applied as the older and cruder system? We have no fault to find with those who have administered the laws. They are fully up to the standard of those of earlier years in intelligence and sense of duty, but they do not get the opportunities which were afforded to the young men who formerly went out from here to serve India early in life and usually spent their lives, there, being placed, not infrequently, in isolated positions in which they had to depend on their own resources for the preservation of law and order. That has all gone. We have passed from the old patriarchal methods. The gentlemen who go out to India now are in a different position. Everybody has a code for everything, and if the code fails there is the telegraph by which he can get assistance at the earliest possible moment. But that is not the only evil from which Civil servants in India suffer. They have everything that develops, telegraphs and railways, and the result is that they are so overburdened with correspondence, reports, and returns that they are really imprisoned in their offices for the greater part of the day, and it is only when such a great calamity as that with which India is now afflicted occurs and sweeps away all their stereotyped procedure that these men are able to come out of their offices and join with the other forces at work in dealing with the trouble. Then the sympathy of these men brooks no denial, and we see them come out and toil to ameliorate the condition of the sick and the poor. (Hear, hear.) I hear from all sides in the distressed districts, of India which are suffering such terrible loss, that the work of these men has rekindled between the Government and the governed that feeling of regard and affection which was so marked a characteristic in India. (Hear, hear.) We have a remarkable man as Viceroy, a man of untiring energy and unbounded power of work, and he has devoted his energy to every branch of administration. (Hear, hear.) His wish is so to free the official that he shall be able to get more time to give to the essentials of administration, and therefore I am hopeful that, although one cannot but deplore the mass of suffering and misery through which India is passing, and which may occur again in subsequent years—I sincerely hope and believe that the outcome of this misfortune will not be without its benefits to India, that the wounds and scars which this terrible calamity has inflicted may be forgotton, and that the interchange of kindly feeling and mutual regard among all classes who have fought the common fight may be a lasting and increasing influence in guiding the future fortunes of India. (cheers.)

THE DEBATE.

Sir H. Fowler held that we ought to help our great dependency at the present time. Possibly India could do without Imperial assistance, but sympathy and sentiment were strong forces in human affairs, and it was right that we should express our sympathy as a nation with our Eastern fellow-subjects. To vote a grant for the sufferers from the famine, would, in his opinion, be one of the wisest things that the Government could do. He drew attention to some of the recommendations of the Welby Commission, and expressed a hope that the Government would take them into serious consideration. A transfer to the British Exchequer of a military charge amounting to no more than 250,000, would not satisfy the just claim of India to relief. The Indian forces, the Government ought to bear in mind, formed part of our military reserves. He congratulated the Indian Government on the success which had attended their efforts to grapple with the famine.

Mr. Souttar moved, and Sir W. Wedderburn seconded, a resolution declaring that a large and generous grant ought to be made by the House to assist the famine-stricken people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer doubted whether this country could be required in the present crisis to increase its taxation or its debt for the benefit of India. In two years we should have added to our National Debt 37,000,000*l*.; while the whole net debt of India was not more than 30,000,000*l*. Of course, if a request for assistance came from the Government of India it would be taken into consideration, whatever the state of our finances might be; but, as a matter of fact, the responsible officials said that assistance was not required. To grant the demand embodied in the motion would be to set a dangerous precedent and would impair the responsibility of the Indian Government.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Maclean, Mr. Joseph Walton, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Col. Milward (who said, however, that he should not vote for it), Mr. Herbert Roberts, and Mr. Emmott. Sir E. Vincent said the Government of India ought to establish a sufficient financial reserve so as to be in a position to meet famine without difficulty.

Mr. Balfour opposed the motion on the ground that it was not in accord with the principles of sound finance. The arguments of the Secretary of State for India and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not been answered. If the proposal before the House were acceded to private charity would be superseded by parliamentary charity, and in future no appeal to the charitable public would be responded to. A precedent of this kind ought not to be set up except in a case of extreme necessity, it was not pretended that the finances of India were in such a condition as to render her unable so far as the preservation of life was concerned to deal with the famine crisis. India did not pretend that she required a special grant. When she was in financial straits and demanded assistance she would obtain it. It would, in his opinion, be suicidal to burden prematurely and unnecessarily the already heavily burdened finances of this country.

After speeches by Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Maddison, a divison was taken, and the motion was negatived by 112 votes against 65.

The resolution sanctioning the Budget was then passed in Committee.

IT is a curious fact, says the "Whitehall Review," that the improvement in the partridge shooting noticeable in many English and Scotch centres during the last few years, may be in a great measure ascribed to the importation of Hungarians, which seem to give the English birds stamina. In appearance they are scarcely distinguishable from their English cousin, and are a distinct improvement on the redruffed French variety, which if the truth must be told, do not inspire sportsmen with much respect. The main advantage of the Hungarian over the English bird is that whereas the latter will lay on an average from twelve to sixteen eggs only, the former averages from eighteen to twenty-three, and this is no doubt the secret of the vast bags which so frequently fall to the guns of sportsmen in the dual Monarchy. The Hon. Edward Stonor, who is perhaps the largest importer of these birds from Hungary conceived the idea of starting the importation during its annual visits to San Yohann, the famous partridge shooting estate of the late Baron Hirsch, where Lord de Grey, Lord Walsingham, and Lord Ashburton, have frequently made bags of 1,000 to 1,500 brace a day.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

DURING the week ending the 4th instant there was rain in all the British districts and Native States of the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy or good throughout the Konkan, the greater part of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur; elsewhere it was moderate or light. Since the end of the week good or moderate rain has been almost continuous throughout the affected area, except East Decan and the Karnatak, where in only a few talukas more than 60 cents have been measured. Sowing and transplantation of early crops are generally in progress, and young crops are in good condition, except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen slightly in the Panch Mahals, Broach and Dharwar elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceeding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under. report.
Workers	9,45,446	884,897
Dependants	1,96,896	189,697
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	469,073	518,421

The numbers of people on relief works, including dependents, have decreased in all district except Satara, which shows an increase of 2,152. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except Surat, Thane, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, where theyh ave fallen by 2,864,580, 1220 and 511. respectively. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahedabad.—Improving the Malare Tank. Excavating the Drainage Channel from Godhani to Goraj. Excavating the Tank at Salol.

Kaira.—Deepening the and widening Karsalia Tank, Narsanda Tank excavation.

Broach.—Deepening the Uber Tank in the Jambusar Taluka. Besides these large works, one small work under Civil Agency, for the employment of people near their homes, was opened in Kaira, one in Broach and one in Poona.

Three poor-houses have been opened in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 1,00,000 for small works in Kaira, Rs. 30,000 for small works in Broach, Rs. 50, 000 for gratuitous village relief in Nasik, Rs. 2,000 for gratuitous village relief in Belgaum, Rs. 1,000 for purchasing and stacking in depots head-loads of bamboos brought by hill-men from the Dangs, and Rs. 800 for famine grass depots in Nasik.

In continuation of the instructions regarding the treatment of destitute orphans published in para graph 5 of Government Notification dated the 29th July 1900, the following further orders have been issued:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in all cases in which children are sent to orphanages by Government servants, it should be stipulated that in the event of their being hereafter claimed by parents or near relatives they will be restord to them, and that they should not be sent to orphanages located at a greater distance than 50 miles from the place where they are found and should by preference be sent to orphanages within the district."

As a result of the inquiry made by Government into certain camplaints regarding measures taken in the Karad Taluka of the Satara District to levy the Government land revenue demand, the following general orders have been issued:—

"Government regret to find that some illegal seizures of property have been made by village officers. It appears that the owners were contumaciously witholding revenue which they were well able to pay, but that is not an excuse. Strict measures must be taken to prevent any such action in future, and if it is found that in any case the violation of the law and orders has been wilful, punishment should be inflicted. It behoves all district officers to see that the intentions of Government are not frustrated through ignorance or misconduct on the part of village officers."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
For those who are sick and dying at the War.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, the 11th August:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 11th August 1900	3,185,089
3 Balance to be remitted from 12th August 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,254,911

MUNYON'S
HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you on the benefit I received. I am sounding the praise of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist I have many opportunities of seeing sick people and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others"

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MULZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 177 BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY
22, Apollo Street Bombay.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

LORD WEMYSS is certainly a remarkable man writes the "Broad Arrow," and one who must command the admiration of even those who do not agree with his views, for the determination with which he adheres to his self-imposed task of trying to induce the Government to strengthen and reform the national Forces. It may happen that he himself will not see the fruit of his labours, although we sincerely hope he may, but we venture the opinion that some day the justice and equity of his contentions will be acknowledged, when perhaps circumstances are not so favourable to their adoption. Lord Wemyss is evidently one of those who shares Lord Salisbury's apprehension that in the not remote future England will be subjected to an attack as an expression of foreign hatred. . . . . The dangers which threaten the nations of Western Europe are likely to be found further East, and the soldiers which this country needs will be reqnied, not to fight their neighbours, but those black and yellow terrors, which continually haunt the imagination. The prophetic view of the future of Europe is more in harmony with that unity which has been germinating in recent years and which now, watered with the blood of those massacred in China, will early spring into more vigorous existence to devote its powers to some other object than that of internecine warfare. But the British Army must be fully equal to the maintenance of Imperial interests which so far outweigh those of any other country. Political influence must be backed by military force, and England in the councils of Europe, whether at home or abroad, must maintain her traditional position with the aid of an army and a navy commensurate with her vast responsibilities.

The officers called back to regimental employment from the Reserve have a grievance, which Major Hermon-Hodge, M.P., has been engaged for some weeks past in bringing to the notice of the War Office. There are two classes of Reserve officers, let it be underetood. First, those who have retired with a gratuity of from £1,200 to £2,000, according to length of service up to twenty years, and secondly, those who have retired on a pension of varying amount according to length of service, of over twenty years. It may reasonably be considered that the officers who retired on a gratuity received a capitalised pension. Officers in this category recalled for duty receive, very properly, the army pay of any appointment, regimental or otherwise, the duties of which they are ordered to perform, without deductions being made. Not so officers who have retired on a pension after twenty years' service. They are docked the whole of such pension, not a part of it, like those holding civil employment under the Government. To take a case. A major who has retired on the pension of £200 a year loses his pension, but receives 16s. a day pay, or £292 a year. The Government thus gets his services for £92 a year, regardless of the expense to which he will be put if, as is most probable, he is a married man with a family and fixed abode.

The Cycle Manœuvres to be carried out in the district round Brighton on August 4, 5, and 6, under the direction of Major-General Maurice, R.A., at the present time commanding the Woolwich District, will be followed with keen interest; and, it is to be hoped, will be made a success by the attendance of large numbers of volunteer cyclists. The general organisation and management of the operations are in such good hands that many useful lessons cannot fail to be learnt from them, if only a sufficient number of men will come forward to take part in them. The three days during which they will last will count towards the fourteen days, attendance required for efficiency; and the usual camp allowance of 2s. per diem will be issuable to each volunteer. No cycle manœuvres on so large a scale have ever before been undertaken, and it will be a great pity if the apathy or indifference of our volunteer cyclist prevent the most being made of the present opportunity.

Chief Inspector of Machinery Sir A. J. Durston who has hitherto borne the distinctive appellation of "Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy," now assumes the substantive rank of "Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet," with the relative rank of Rear-Admiral. Considering the important duties and responsibilities of his position as head of the steam department of the Navy, it is only right that he should be accorded a position superior in rank to that of his professional brother officers. In the medical branch during the fifties the Director-General ranked with a Commodore 2nd class, and an Inspector of Hospitals with a junior Captain. When Inspectors-General were introduced in 1862 with the relative rank of junior Flag-Officers, the Director-General was not given relative rank superior to that accorded the latter and since then has always held that of the senior Inspectorial grade and worn similar uniforms.

The chief Russian naval officers serving in the Far East are:—Vice-Admiral Alexeieff, who was born in 1843; entered the Service 1860; Midshipman 1865; Lieut. 1867; Lieut.-Captain 1877; Captain, 2nd rank, 1883; Captain, 1st rank, 1886; Rear-Admiral 1892; Vice-Admiral 1897. He commanded the cruiser Afrika 1878-1883, and the Admiral Kornil of 1886-1891 was Assistant Chief of the Naval General Staff 1892-1895; Chief of Squadron on the Pacific (Far East) 1895-1897; Chief of Division Black Sea Fleet (31 vessels) 1897; Commander Black Sea Squadron 1898. He is apparently now in command at Tientsin, and was the officer who telegraphed reports of attack on the Taku forts, although he was at that time in command at Port Arthur. Rear-Admiral Hildebrandt was born 1862; entered the Service 1858; Midshipman 1882; Lieut. 1865; Lieut.-Captain 1875; Captain, 2nd rank, 1885; Captain, 1st rank, 1837; Rear-Admiral, 1892. He commanded the gunboat Sneg 1880-1883; the cruiser Razborjnik 1883-1885; the Vladimir Monomach 1885-1883; and the battleship Imperator Nikolai I. 1888-1892. He was Director of the Marine Artillery 1895-1896; Assistant-Chief of the Naval General Staff 1896; Commander of a Division in the Baltic 1898-1899. He was Chief in Command on the Russian Pacific Station, but has now apparently been superseded by Vice-Admiral Strylioff. Captain Dobrovolski was born 1854; entered the Service 1871; Lieut. 1875; Captain second rank, 1891. He commanded the schooner Bakan 1890-1891; the coast defence gun-boat Burun 1892-1895; the coast defence ship Admiral Greig 1895; the Siberian Expedition 1895; and the transport Tungus 1897. He is the officer mentioned as being in command of the Russian forces at the attack on the Taku forts.

In view of the state of affairs in the Far East, the Japanese are urging contractors to push ahead with vessels under construction. Several ships are to be added to their fleet this month and next. The Yakumo, an armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, left the western port for Japan a few days ago. The Adzuma, a sister ship, built at St. Nazaire, is also ready, and the gunnery trials have taken place, so that the ship should leave almost immediately. The Asahi, battleship, made her gunnery trials this week, and was timed to leave on July 22, for Japan. The Idzumo, another armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, will be complete and undergo her gunnery trials on August 12 or 13, and will leave for Japan shortly afterwards. The completion of the Hatsuse and Iwate, the former a battleship, the latter another sister of the Yarkumo, has been delayed by the non-delivery of armour plates by the contractors.

It is proposed by the United States Navy Department to authorise the North Atlantic Squadron to use one of the old monitors as a target for the guns of the vessels under Rear-Admiral Farquhar's command. The idea is that this practice should supplement the information gained by our Navy from the Majestic in the Belleisle. United States naval officers appear to be of the opinion that several important changes in naval practice will follow as a result of the Belleisle experiments, and they are hoping that the department will decide to authorise the requipment of one of the old monitors and her use as a target for the Kearsarge and New York.

Steps have been taken to place the American torpedo-boat blotilla in condition for service. Rear Admiral Melville was authorised to make repairs to the Winslow, which will take sixty days; the Ericsson, which will require twenty days; the Foote, twenty days; the MacKenzie, twelve days; the Cushing, ten days; and the McKee, ten days. It is officially announced in this connection that it is considered desirable to have all the torpedo-boats in condition for sea service.

Mr. Goschen's Supplementary Estimate will disappoint many. The sum to be voted is £1,269,300, and this will chiefly be spent upon guns and ammunition for the Fleet. The principle of increasing the ammunition reserves at our coaling stations and dockyards abroad is excellent, but it was hoped in some quarters that the First Lord would have asked Parliament to increase the shipbuilding votes materially in view of the new French and German programmes that would surely have justified such a demand. Instead of this, the Admiralty is content to ask for five more destroyers and to lay down a seagoing depot ship. In this connection it is curious to note the modified demands of the Navy League, which cried aloud a few weeks ago for battleships and cruisers to be laid down forthwith in the private yards.

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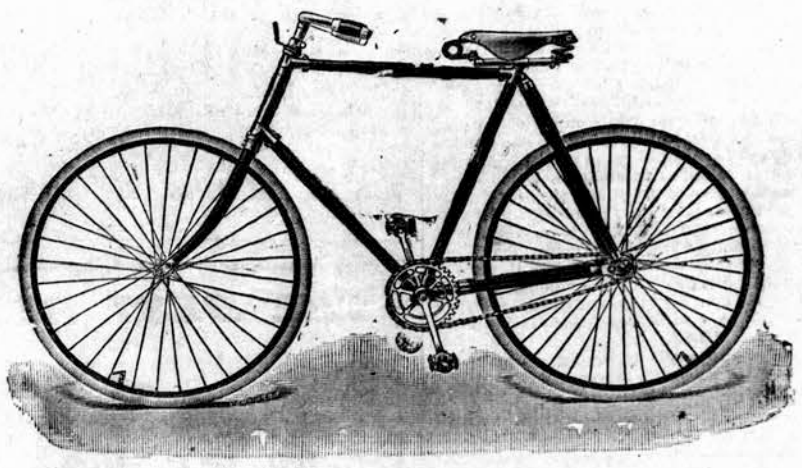
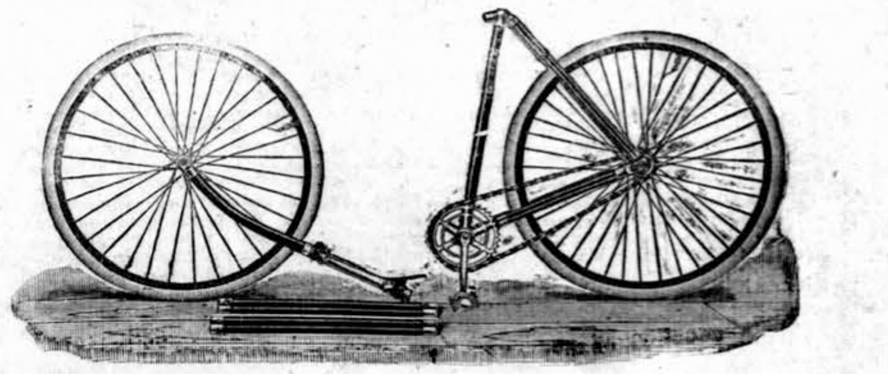
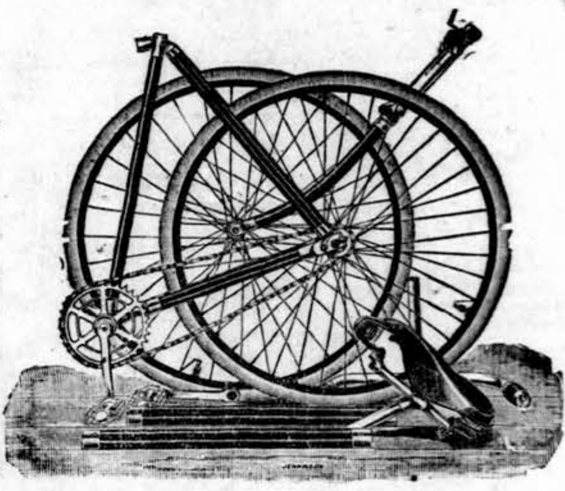




Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1½ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springss; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

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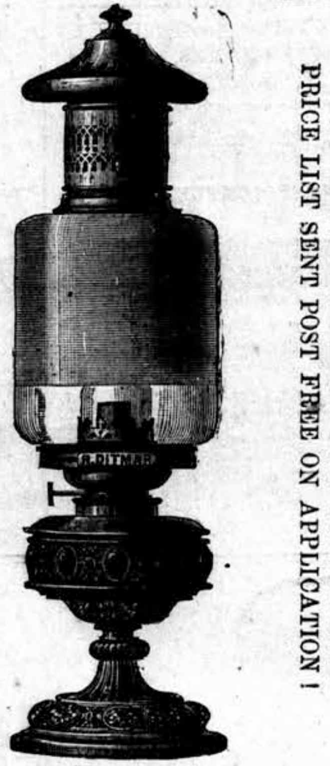

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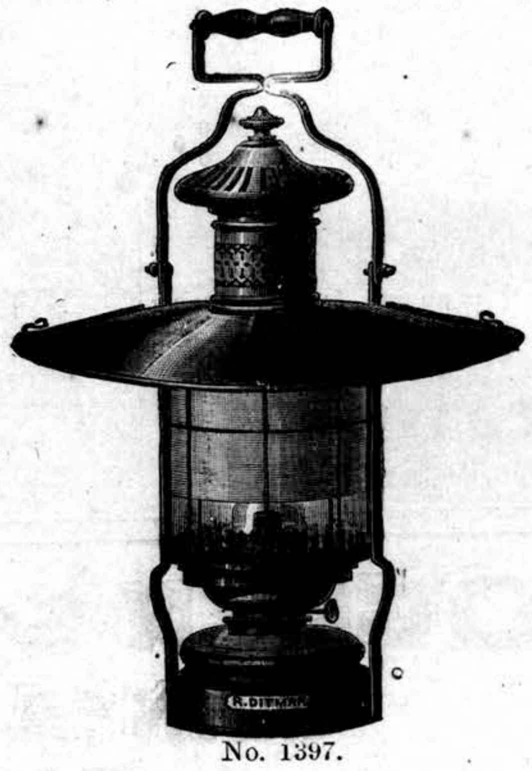

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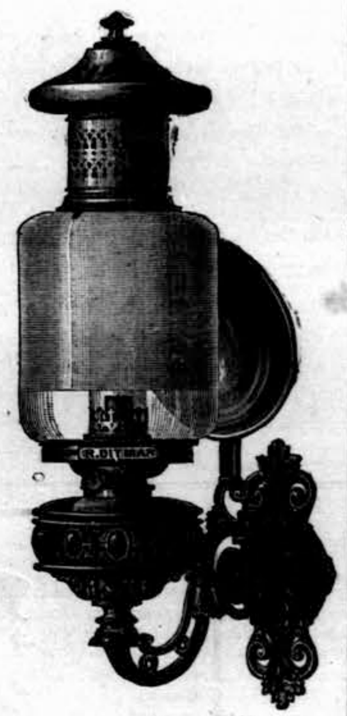

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.